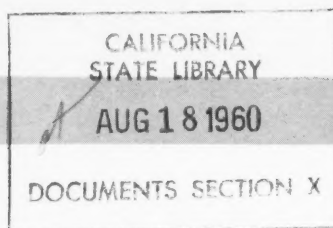


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DEPARTMENT OF STATE



Bulletin



Vol. XLIII, No. 1102

August 8, 1960

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THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Bulletin

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The Department of State BULLETIN, a weekly publication issued by the Office of Public Services, Bureau of Public Affairs, provides the public and interested agencies of the Government with information on developments in the field of foreign relations and on the work of the Department of State and the Foreign Service. The BULLETIN includes selected press releases on foreign policy, issued by the White House and the Department, and statements and addresses made by the President and by the Secretary of State and other officers of the Department, as well as special articles on various phases of international affairs and the functions of the Department. Information is included concerning treaties and international agreements to which the United States is or may become a party and treaties of general international interest.

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Security Council Considers Cuban Complaint

The Security Council met July 18 and 19 to consider a complaint (S/4378) addressed to the President of the Security Council by Raúl Roa, Cuban Minister of Foreign Affairs, charging that the United States had intervened in Cuba's domestic affairs and had committed economic aggression against Cuba. Following are texts of statements made by U.S. Representative Henry Cabot Lodge and a resolution adopted on July 19.

STATEMENT OF JULY 18

U.S./U.N. press release 3440

The United States has engaged in no threats, harassments, intrigues, reprisals, or aggressive acts against the Government of Cuba.

The distinguished Foreign Minister of Cuba has told us that Dr. Castro would like assurance from the United States that the United States has no aggressive purposes against Cuba. Unnecessary though it most certainly seems to me, let me here and now give him this assurance, heaped up and overflowing: The United States has no aggressive purposes against Cuba.

The United States has consistently exercised restraint in the face of what seems to be deliberate and concerted efforts on the part of the present Government of Cuba to create a grievance with the United States.

We can read no other meaning into the recourse of the Cuban Government to the Security Council today. Such recourse is not in harmony with its treaty obligations under the American Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance signed at Rio de Janeiro on September 2, 1947, and the charter of the Organization of American States signed at Bogotá on April 30, 1948. Under these treaties the American Republics contracted to resolve their international differences with any other American

state first of all through the Organization of American States.

The United States believes that the proper forum for the discussion of any controversies between the Government of Cuba and the governments of other American Republics is the Organization of American States.

The causes of international tensions in the Caribbean area have been under consideration by the Inter-American Peace Committee since the meeting of the American foreign ministers in Santiago, Chile, in August of last year,¹ which was called to deal with that problem. Allegations of the kind which the distinguished Foreign Minister of Cuba has produced before this body, if they had any validity, could have been considered and dealt with there. At no time has the Cuban Government made any effort to contribute to that Committee's work despite repeated invitations to all the governments of the Organization of American States to do so.

On June 29, 1960, the United States Government, after Cuban refusal to engage in direct negotiations, submitted to the Inter-American Peace Committee a memorandum entitled "Provocative Actions of the Government of Cuba Against the United States Which Have Served To Increase Tensions in the Caribbean Area"² and informed the Committee that it would continue to provide such information as is relevant to the Committee's studies. This memorandum is available to members of the Council in document S/4388.

Consideration of these matters in the Organization of American States has now taken a new dimension, largely as the result of the attempts at intervention by the Soviet Union. On July 13

¹ For background, see BULLETIN of Aug. 31, 1959, p. 299, and Sept. 7, 1959, p. 342.

² For text, see *ibid.*, July 18, 1960, p. 79.

the Government of Peru requested a meeting of the American foreign ministers to consider recent developments which threaten continental solidarity, the defense of the regional system, and American democratic principles. The Council of the Organization of American States met both last Saturday [July 16] and is meeting now. It is expected to call for a foreign ministers meeting to be held in the near future. As a result of the Peruvian initiative, 18 of the 21 members have already expressed support for such a meeting.³

In these circumstances, Mr. President, the United States believes that the Security Council should take no action on the Cuban complaint at least until, as contemplated by the provisions of the inter-American treaties to which I have just referred, such discussions have taken place in the Organization of American States. A solution of these differences should be found by pacific means among the American states in conformity with the charters of the United Nations and of the Organization of American States. In the meantime the Council should be alert to outside attempts—notably from the Soviet Union—to aggravate tensions.

Let me say it is not a question of which is greater or which is less—the Organization of American States or the United Nations. The point is that it makes sense—and the charter so indicates—to go to the regional organization first and to the United Nations as a place of last resort. There is no question, of course, of replacing the United Nations.

History of U.S.-Cuban Relations

Now, Mr. President, relations between the United States and Cuba have traditionally been extremely close and friendly, as befits neighbors whose fundamental national interests are similar and who are separated by less than a hundred miles of water.

The United States helped Cuba to achieve its independence in 1898, and our peoples have a history of a half century of cordial relations. We have maintained unusually close economic relations. The United States has been the traditional supplier of 70 to 80 percent of Cuba's imports and has taken 60 to 70 percent of Cuba's exports, a share higher than with other countries of Latin

America generally. We also have maintained a mutually preferential tariff with special low import duty rates. Cuba has consistently received a higher price for sugar not only above the world market price but above that of any other supplier. We were allies in two world wars.

It is no secret either that many long-time friends of Cuba in the United States and friends of Cuba elsewhere in this hemisphere were heartened by the ideals expressed by the present leader of Cuba when he assumed control of the Cuban Government. He had many friends in this country at that time. The United States was prepared to offer full cooperation to the Cuban Government in carrying out the social and other reforms which were needed in Cuba. The people of the United States shared and understood the Cuban rejoicing. At last an oppressive dictatorship had been overthrown and a government had been established which promised much for the people of Cuba.

In these circumstances the United States tried to show its understanding and its sympathy for Dr. Castro's stated aim of honest and efficient government, for the perfection of democratic processes, and for economic development leading to higher living standards and to full employment. On June 11⁴ and October 12, 1959,⁵ we expressed to the Cuban Government our full support for soundly conceived programs for rural betterment. We particularly, Mr. President, applauded his stated desire to do something for land reform, so badly needed and so long delayed.

Even the shock of the many executions in the first month following the establishment of the revolutionary government and the sharp attacks on the United States Government by high Cuban officials failed to dampen the warm and friendly feeling with which Dr. Castro was greeted on all sides when he came to the United States, here to New York among other places, in April of 1959. There was a genuine reluctance to believe that Cuba, a country for which the people of the United States have long had a special affection, could be embarked on an unfriendly course.

On January 26 of this year President Eisenhower issued a major restatement of American

³ For a statement by Ambassador John C. Dreier, U.S. Representative on the OAS Council, see p. 225.

⁴ For substance of a U.S. note of June 11, 1959, see BULLETIN of June 29, 1959, p. 958.

⁵ Not printed.

policy toward Cuba,⁶ reaffirming the adherence of the United States Government to a policy of nonintervention in the domestic affairs of other countries, including Cuba, and explicitly recognizing the right of the Cuban Government and people in the exercise of their national sovereignty "to undertake those social, economic, and political reforms which, with due regard for their obligations under international law, they may think desirable," and expressing sympathy for the aspirations of the Cuban people.

That, Mr. President, was the official voice of the United States. Under our Constitution there is only one person who speaks for the United States in the field of foreign affairs, and that is the President of the United States. As far as the position of the United States in the world is concerned, he is the Government of the United States. The Government of the United States is not 75 Members of Congress. It is not the American Legion. It is not the *Wall Street Journal*. It is not the attorney generals at their convention. It is not Joseph Alsop [columnist, New York Herald Tribune Syndicate]. It is not James Reston [New York Times]. It is not Senator [George A.] Smathers. It is Dwight D. Eisenhower, the President of the United States, who speaks through his agents, one of whom I am here. Incidentally, there are 535 Members of Congress; so that means that out of that number only 75 expressed themselves as not liking Dr. Castro's administration. That is not such a bad vote.

The truth of the matter is we have free speech in America. We have unrestricted free speech in our press, in our Congress, anywhere we want. You can hire a hall and say anything you want to. And it means that, of course, some things are going to be said that are not going to be liked in Cuba, that are not going to be liked in New York. But free speech by no stretch of the imagination can be called aggression.

Facts About U.S. Policies in Cuba

Mr. President, the United States has just been accused by the distinguished Foreign Minister of Cuba of harboring war criminals, providing facilities for counterrevolutionaries, of frequent violations of Cuban airspace. It has also been accused of economic aggression because of the re-

fusal of two private American oil companies to refine Soviet oil and because of the President's decision to reduce the Cuban sugar quota.⁷ Let us therefore look at the facts.

(1) The provisions for extradition of persons from the United States are well known to Cuba. These provisions are set forth in the United States-Cuban extradition treaty⁸ and United States statutes and have been discussed in detail by the Department of State with Cuban embassy officers. Cuba can file extradition requests in the United States courts, furthermore, without even notifying the United States Government. To the best knowledge of the State Department, extradition has never been requested by the Government of Cuba for any of those persons commonly defined by the Government of Cuba as war criminals from the Batista regime.

(2) A number of Cuban nationals have been required by the United States Immigration and Naturalization Service to leave Florida and remain away from any area within a hundred and fifty miles of the Gulf of Mexico. This was a voluntary and cooperative action of the United States Government to help maintain stability in the Caribbean area, and it never even received an acknowledgment from the Cuban Government.

(3) The United States has taken elaborate precautions in accordance with its obligations under the 1928 Convention on the Rights and Duties of States in the Event of Civil Strife⁹ to enforce our domestic laws dealing with traffic in munitions and implements of war which might be used in revolutionary activities.

(4) The United States has instituted the most vigorous and elaborate system of controls ever adopted by the United States Government in time of peace to prevent unauthorized flights in the Caribbean area¹⁰ and has deplored the very few that took place in spite of our restrictive actions. On their part the Cuban authorities have refused to cooperate with United States authorities to prevent such flights. In one case about which Cuba complained, the two individuals involved, William J. Shergalis and Hector Garcia Soto, are under indictment in United States courts for hav-

⁷ *Ibid.*, July 25, 1960, p. 140.

⁸ 33 Stat. 2265 and 2273.

⁹ 46 Stat. 2749.

¹⁰ For background, see BULLETIN of Nov. 23, 1959, p. 757.

⁶ For text, see BULLETIN of Feb. 15, 1960, p. 237.

ing made the flight as agents of the Cuban Government itself.¹¹ In the most celebrated case—the flight of Major [Pedro Diaz] Lanz in 1959, for whom extradition was declined for lack of evidence—the Cuban Government continues to claim that he “bombed” Havana, and I quote the word “bombed.” The claim is contradicted by Cuba’s own police reports and by the results of an investigation carried out by United States authorities as soon as this plane returned to our territory.¹² This investigation showed that the bomb bay in the plane carried a permanent luggage rack and could not have been used for dropping bombs. Likewise its gun positions were permanently sealed. No guns were there, and thus no guns could have been fired. This continued disregard by the Cuban Government of facts surrounding a flight for which the United States officially expressed its regrets—we apologized—is an example, I think, of the extraordinary policy being followed by the Cuban Government.

(5) Among the charges of economic aggression have been all sorts of fanciful charges. President [Osvaldo] Dorticos, for example, described the withdrawal of United States technical assistance¹³ as a “sign of aggression” in a speech in Montevideo in June. Dr. Castro on July 11 referred to the drop in American tourism to Cuba in a context of economic aggression. It is surely not surprising for Americans not to want to go to a place where they are not wanted and where their country is subjected to a ceaseless stream of abuse. Even the preferential sugar quota and the premium price which Cuba has traditionally enjoyed was described by Mr. [Ernesto] Guevara [president of the National Bank of Cuba] in March as meaning “slavery” for the Cuban people.

(6) No economic aggression of any sort was involved in the refusal of the American-owned oil companies to refine Soviet oil. These two companies have operated in Cuba for over 50 years as law-abiding companies and have made a contribution to the growth of the Cuban economy. Since the revolution the Cuban Government has allowed these companies to be paid only a small

percentage of their costs of importing crude oil from Venezuela to refine in Cuba. At the time of their seizure the Cuban Government owed them \$50 million for oil they continued voluntarily to provide. The law under which Cuba purported to require the companies to refine Soviet oil had never previously been considered to mean that it also required companies to refine any oil other than that from Cuban soil. The United States believes that the Cuban action in seizing these companies without compensation was arbitrary and illegal. It is further evidence and confirmation of a pattern of relentless efforts to destroy Cuba’s traditional investment and trade relations with the free world. To our knowledge not a single American property owner in Cuba has been reimbursed for the property taken away, frequently without receipt, from them.

(7) The reduction of the Cuban sugar quota was no act of economic aggression but a justifiable measure of self-protection of the United States to insure its needed supply of sugar in the face of acts on the part of the Cuban Government which made this supply extremely insecure. The United States was under no obligation under the sugar agreement to purchase raw sugar from Cuba, nor was Cuba obliged to sell.

Normally about one-third of our total sugar supply comes from Cuba. The Government of Cuba is now following a course which raises serious questions as to whether the United States can in the long run continue to rely upon that country for such large quantities of sugar. The arrangement might have continued to be mutually beneficial both to the American and Cuban peoples if Cuba had not deliberately chosen otherwise, making clear, as the distinguished Foreign Minister of Cuba said in Montevideo on June 10, 1960, that Cuba had decided to break the structure of its commercial relations with the United States. I believe that is a correct quotation from his speech. There is no escape from the intent of recent Cuban actions, and the United States regretfully—and very regretfully—has had to protect its own long-range sugar supply accordingly.

The distinguished Foreign Minister of Cuba this afternoon has also referred to the Soviet threat of rocket attacks against the United States. So that there may be no mistake at all, let me say that the principles of the Monroe Doctrine—which is another way of saying the prevention of

¹¹ For text of the indictment, see *ibid.*, July 18, 1960, p. 86.

¹² For texts of Department statements, see *ibid.*, Nov. 16, 1959, p. 715, and Nov. 30, 1959, p. 787.

¹³ *Ibid.*, June 13, 1960, p. 962.

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¹⁴ For
see *ibid.*

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the extension of alien domination of the American Continent—are fully alive and will be vigorously defended by the United States.¹⁴ The principles of that doctrine are now embodied in the treaty obligations among the American states, notably in the charter of the Organization of American States and the Rio Treaty, which provides means for common action to prevent the establishment of a regime dominated by international communism in the Western Hemisphere. We are not frightened by Chairman Khrushchev's threat of rockets, and we will live up to these treaties just as we live up to our obligations in the United Nations.

Conclusion

Now, Mr. President, I come to the conclusion of my remarks; and this is a very special moment indeed.

Let me say this, that when the distinguished Foreign Minister of Cuba talks about the United States as a North American aggressor and as a butcher—I believe that was the word he used this afternoon—and charges us with a number of other offenses, I, for one, am willing to believe that at the moment that he utters these words he actually believes in them.

But in the greatest candor I assure him that the United States of America he is talking about does not exist.

The United States of America which does exist is the United States of America which helped Cuba get its independence.

It is the United States of America which sprang from the words of Patrick Henry: "Give me liberty or give me death"—a rallying cry which inspired the great Bolívar and the noble José Martí.

It is the United States of America of Thomas Jefferson, who wrote in our Declaration of Independence that "all men are created equal" and that they are entitled "to Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness"—happiness as each individual conceives it and not as somebody else tells him he has got to have it.

It is the United States of America of Abraham Lincoln and the freeing of the slaves, which today

inspires our steady progress in the field of civil rights.

It is the United States of America of the victory over yellow fever in Panama, of President Franklin D. Roosevelt's good-neighbor policy, of President Eisenhower's hopes for economic collaboration¹⁵—the United States of America by which no one has ever been enslaved.

It is the United States of America which is human, of course, and therefore imperfect, but we are always eager to correct our errors.

Above all, it is the United States of America which wants to be friends with Cuba and which some day, somehow, will be friends again.

STATEMENT OF JULY 19

U.S./U.N. press release 3441

I ask to be recognized for just a few minutes in the exercise of my right of reply.

The Soviet speech was largely a rehash of the statements with which I have dealt yesterday. They were the the same old charges for which he offered not one word of proof. He set up a lot of strawmen and knocked them down. It had the same old Soviet grab bag of clippings out of the American newspapers, which, however great their entertainment value may be, certainly cannot stand as official evidence of United States policy. So I won't repeat the answers that I gave to all these charges yesterday.

But I will repeat one thing that I said yesterday about Chairman Khrushchev's threat to use rockets against us, and it is this: Neither we nor the members of the Organization of American States are frightened by these threats, nor will we be deterred from our treaty obligations to prevent establishment of a regime dominated by international communism. All we say very simply is this: Don't touch us; don't touch those with whom we are tied; don't seek to extend Communist imperialism. That's very simple and ought to be easily understood by everybody.

Now Mr. Sobolev's¹⁶ speech was unusually abusive and harsh and intemperate. He used such words as "hostile," "conspiratorial," "ban-

¹⁵ For background, see *ibid.*, Aug. 1, 1960, p. 166.

¹⁶ Arkady A. Sobolev, Soviet representative on the Security Council.

¹⁴ For a statement of July 9 by President Eisenhower, see *ibid.*, July 25, 1960, p. 139.

dit," "terrorism," "hypocritical"—words that, of course, are unparliamentary. And I think it is a pity to use these violent words when we had a session here yesterday which was marked by moderation, by a spirit of conciliation.

Record of Soviet Union Concerning Small Countries

I might say that these harsh words, if they were used by anybody else at this table, would cause me concern. But in great frankness, Mr. President, I do not admit the right of the Soviet Union to lecture the Security Council on any question at all concerning respect for the rights of small nations. There is no country on earth that has a worse record than the Soviet Union concerning small countries.

They show their contempt for small countries every year in the General Assembly when they seek to make them second-class citizens by dividing up the General Assembly between the United States and the Soviet Union in the sacred name of parity.

Mr. Sobolev has gone back to 1846 in the catalog that he has made of things that he does not like about the United States. I will not go back that far, although I cannot help but recall that in 1846 the Russians were engaged in oppressing the Uzbeks, Tajiks, and the Turkmen and various peoples of Central Asia and that they are still there.

He refers to our being in Mexico in 1846. Well, we have not been in Mexico for a hundred years. So there is that difference, but I won't go into that.

But I do think it is appropriate, when he poses as the defender of small countries, to remind the Council that Latvia, Lithuania, and Estonia have all been absorbed by the Soviet Union within the memory of young people. It did not happen very far back. Poland, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, Rumania, and East Germany have been made into satellites. Hungary, of course, was made into a satellite and then brutally repressed in 1956, a repression which was, in a climactic resolution of the General Assembly, condemned by a vote of 60 to 10,¹⁷ a disgraceful thing which has not happened to anybody else in this Organization.

¹⁷ For background and text of resolution, see BULLETIN of Sept. 30, 1957, p. 515.

I could go on to the Soviet contempt for the United Nations whenever the United Nations does not happen to coincide with what the Soviet Union conceives to be its interests, notably as regards Hungary, as regards Korea, as regards the setting up of the United Nations Emergency Force, which is doing such a wonderful job in the Gaza Strip and at the entrance to the Gulf of Aqaba, which is contributing to the peace of the world, and in the benefits of which the Soviet Union is glad to share but to which they do not contribute one ten-cent piece. They can't find the money to help that worthwhile, constructive activity.

Now there is no doubt at all that the dictator Batista, bad as he was, was a very small fish indeed compared with the blood baths which were organized by the late Marshal Stalin, whose cooperation in 1941 with Adolf Hitler in the Ribbentrop-Molotov pact, of unfragrant memory, the world has not forgotten and which showed a cynicism at that time which obviously persists to this day.

Mr. President, we removed our troops from Latin America, from everywhere, many years ago. We removed our troops in Lebanon in 1958 as soon as we were asked to do it.

The Soviet troops do not leave. They infest Eastern Europe. They continue to oppress the oriental races in the Soviet Union.

Mr. Sobolev, the Government that you represent does not come into court with clean hands. You are shedding crocodile tears about Cuba. You quoted a Russian proverb; so I will simply close by quoting something out of the Holy Bible: "And why beholdest thou the mote that is in thy brother's eye, but considerest not the beam that is in thine own eye?"

TEXT OF RESOLUTION¹⁸

The Security Council,

Having heard the statements made by the Foreign Minister of Cuba and by members of the Council,

Taking into account the provisions of Articles 24, 33, 34, 35, 36, 52 and 103 of the Charter of the United Nations,

Taking into account also Articles 20 and 102 of the

¹⁸ U.N. doc. S/4395; adopted by the Council on July 19 by a vote of 9 to 0, with 2 abstentions (Poland and the Soviet Union).

Charter of the Organization of American States of which both Cuba and the United States of America are members, *Deeply concerned* by the situation existing between Cuba and the United States of America,

Considering that it is the obligation of all Members of the United Nations to settle their international disputes by negotiation and other peaceful means in such a manner that international peace and security and justice are not endangered,

Noting that this situation is under consideration by the Organization of American States,

1. *Decides* to adjourn the consideration of this question pending the receipt of a report from the Organization of American States;

2. *Invites* the members of the Organization of American States to lend their assistance toward the achievement of a peaceful solution of the present situation in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations;

3. *Urges* in the meantime all other States to refrain from any action which might increase the existing tensions between Cuba and the United States of America.

Secretary Herter's News Conference of July 21

Press release 410 dated July 21

Secretary Herter: I have one or two announcements to make. In some respects this is rather a unique press conference, in that there are two Secretaries of State present. Unfortunately because of another meeting I was unable to join a group here this morning, the Girls Nation, but the Secretary of State of that group is here, Miss Bea Ann Smith (of Midland, Texas), and I want you all to meet Miss Bea Ann Smith, who is likewise the Secretary of State for the time being. (Applause)

I have a brief statement here with regard to the Congo that I will read, and it will be available to you at the end of the conference.

Situation in the Congo

I want to report briefly on the situation in the Congo as it affects our interests.

Our first concern was for the welfare and safety of the some 2,000 Americans living in this widespread area. A number of them are members of our official family connected with the Embassy at Léopoldville and the consulate at Elisabethville. The vast majority, however, were missionaries of many denominations who have been carrying on their work for many years in remote areas. I am glad to say that our records indicate that over 1,500 American citizens have now been safely evacuated. Almost all of those who remain are doing so on their own decision.

The breakdown of public order in the Congo shortly after independence and the appeal of that

young country to the United Nations for help drew immediate response from that body. On July 13 the Security Council adopted a resolution authorizing the Secretary-General "to take the necessary steps . . . to provide . . . military assistance" in the Congo, until the Congolese Government can maintain order.¹

The United States not only voted in support of this resolution but put its logistic and communications resources at the disposal of the United Nations. At the request of the Secretary-General we have, I think, set a remarkable record in bringing aid and assistance to the Congo. Starting from scratch on July 14, the United States had as of today transported approximately 3,500 troops with 300 tons of equipment from three African countries and one European country. We have flown in 400 tons of desperately needed flour and airlifted from the United States and Europe communications and transport equipment essential to the proper functioning of the U.N. Command in the Congo. In this brief time a total of over 125 flights of transport planes provided by the United States have been made to the Congo. This support operation is continuing day and night. By the end of this week we shall have transported an additional 2,000 troops and approximately 100 tons of equipment to the U.N. Command in Léopoldville.

The United States effort, of course, is conducted entirely in response to a request of the United Nations. Our own troops are not involved in the

¹ BULLETIN of Aug. 1, 1960, p. 159.

United Nations action. You will recall that it was mutually understood that the major powers should not supply troops. The United States has abided by the letter and spirit of this understanding. However, we have been shocked by the attitude and statements of the Soviet Union regarding this matter. The representative of the U.S.S.R. voted in the United Nations Security Council for the same resolution as the United States which I quoted above. This action had hardly been completed, however, when Mr. Khrushchev was publicly assuring the leaders of the Congo that he was prepared to intervene militarily in the Congo if the United Nations action did not proceed to his satisfaction. I submit that such statements and threats, whether intended to be carried out or not, are recklessly irresponsible. The resolution for which the Soviet delegate voted was designed to restore peace and order to the Congo. The threat to take unilateral action in the Congo, repeated again by the Soviet delegate at the Security Council last night, can only be designed to increase tensions in the area and make more likely the continuation of hostilities and disorder. We must ask ourselves which policy the Soviet Union really intends to pursue. I find it hard to believe that the Soviet Union is prepared to set itself against the United Nations in the effort to restore order to the Congo which is progressing so rapidly and well. Ambassador Lodge at the Security Council last night made clear United States policy in such event.²

In the situation in the Congo the United States will continue to back with all its moral force and material resources the action of the United Nations to restore peace and order.³

Reply to Soviet Statement on U.S. Troops in Congo

I have one other very brief statement, which is a draft reply to the Soviet statement of July 19

² See p. 221.

³ The above six paragraphs were also released separately as press release 409 dated July 21.

⁴ The following statement (also released separately as press release 408 dated July 21) was made on July 21 by Richard H. Davis, Deputy Assistant Secretary for European Affairs, to Mikhail N. Smirnovsky, Chargé d'Affaires of the Soviet Embassy, in reply to a statement of July 19 by Andrei A. Gromyko, Soviet Minister of Foreign Affairs, to Edward L. Freers, U.S. Chargé d'Affaires at Moscow.

on the Congo. This is being delivered this afternoon to the Soviet Embassy here.⁴

With regard to the Soviet Government's statement of July 19 concerning the presence of American troops in the Congo, the United States Government wishes to inform the Soviet Government that it has no combat troops in the Congo. As the Soviet Union is aware, the United Nations requested the United States to provide airlift facilities in support of the resolution adopted by the Security Council on July 14. The small group of United States service personnel in Léopoldville are engaged with the approval of the United Nations, but not as part of the U.N. Force, in air traffic control, aircraft maintenance and communications work essential to the operation of the airlift of U.N. supplies, food, troops, and equipment. They will remain in Léopoldville only as long as the United Nations requires assistance from the United States for this airlift from abroad to Léopoldville.

The United States Government regards the Soviet Government's demand as a deliberate, unilateral attempt to obstruct the United Nations efforts in the Congo. The United States will continue to make its fullest contribution to this important U.N. effort and will not be deterred by Soviet attempts to misrepresent its actions.

You may recall that the Soviet statement was complaining with respect to the introduction of 20 of what they called American combat troops into the Congo.

That is all I have.

Q. Mr. Secretary, in the past few days there has been a decided toughening in our replies to the Soviet protests and threats. Could you explain a bit for us the background of our decision to reply in this manner? And, also, could you give us your advice on what you think the Russians have in mind by this torrent of abuse that they seem to be coming up with?

A. With respect to the first question, I will say this: As you know, there have been a number of notes to us from the Soviet Government couched in very tough terms. In our opinion this has been completely unwarranted, and we have responded in terms that we felt were appropriate to the language and the purport of those notes which were sent to us. I wouldn't say that there was any toughening in the sense of being a new policy on our part. I think that they were proper responses to the types of notes that we received.

With respect to the second part of the question, I can only repeat what I said in Newport 2 days ago, and that is that we can only speculate, and for that reason I would not be specific as to the motives behind the Soviet Government's re-

peated statements and notes which in recent days have been of a provocative order or, as you characterize them, of a tough order. The secrecy with which decisions are made in Moscow makes it extremely difficult to be on certain ground when one speculates as to motivation, so that I shall not engage in that speculation at this time.

Q. Mr. Secretary, when the 21 American Foreign Ministers are likely to meet next month on the Peruvian request to consider threats to the hemisphere,⁵ do you think that this meeting is likely to contribute to some improvement in the tensions between the United States and Cuba specifically?

A. Well, I think I can answer this in these terms: We naturally would hope that those tensions could be alleviated. We think that a general discussion of what has taken place would be very valuable. As yet no agreement has been reached on the date or the place or the agenda that will be presented there, but we are hopeful that that will be a very useful meeting in indicating the solidarity of the American states with regard to intervention from outside and moves toward communism within.

Q. Mr. Secretary, do you intend to meet with the Belgian Foreign Minister, Mr. [Pierre] Wigny, and the representatives of the Government of the Republic of the Congo who are in this country now?

A. I have no plans now. They, as you know, arrived yesterday. They are fully occupied at the United Nations. I do not know whether they are planning to come to Washington or not before they return.

Q. Mr. Secretary, do you think that the officials in the Congo, Premier [Patrice] Lumumba and his associates, speak for the general will of the Congolese people?

A. Well, that is very difficult to ascertain. As you know, they have at times taken certain actions and been repudiated by their cabinet and by their legislative bodies. It is very difficult for us here to gage whether or not they speak for the great majority of their own people. They were installed in office prior to independence through democratic processes of election.

Q. Mr. Secretary, has Vice President Nixon either been consulted or has he played any role in

the decision to respond to the Soviet notes in the manner in which we have in the last few days?

A. No. I don't think we have been in any consultation with him on this at all.

Q. Mr. Secretary, if Ambassador [Henry Cabot] Lodge should be the Republican nominee for Vice President, as appears possible, would you consider this would make it necessary for him as of such a nomination to resign from his position at the U.N., or would he be able to carry that through for some time?

A. Well, I think that is a little hard to determine at this point. It would depend a good deal on the agenda before the United Nations and on his own responsibilities if he should be nominated; so I don't think a firm decision could be taken on that now.

U.S.-Cuban Relations

Q. Mr. Secretary, two widely circulated American columns in the last few days have named you specifically in columns in which they have alleged that a plan has been under preparation, discussion, proposal to the President involving potential U.S. or OAS [Organization of American States] intervention—military intervention—in Cuba. And one of these columns also said that American nationals in Cuba have been urged to get out of Cuba before August 10. I wonder if you can state the matter directly for the record on that point?

A. I would be very glad to state it directly for the record. I have never talked with the President about military intervention in Cuba, nor have we here in the Department made any such plans or preparation.

With regard to the latter matter of American citizens in Cuba, there we have not taken any of the what you might call regular evacuation proceedings. Individuals who wanted to leave Cuba and who have come for assistance to the Embassy we have assisted. Beyond that we have taken no formal action.

Q. Mr. Secretary, Moscow Radio is claiming that the United States is using Japan as a stop-over point for RB-47 spy flights over Communist China and the Soviet Union. And, also, there are reports within Japan that we intend to bring back the U-2's to Japanese bases. Could you clear this up, sir?

⁵ See p. 225.

A. Yes. On the first point, as far as I know, we have never had a 47 stationed in Japan at any time.

With regard to the second point, we have no plans for returning any U-2's to Japan.

Q. Mr. Secretary, in the light of some rather tough speeches in East Germany and in Moscow in the last weeks, could you perhaps review the Berlin situation for us? Also perhaps in the light of the possibility of the West German parliament meeting in Berlin at a later date.

A. Well, in reviewing that situation, perhaps the one new factor that has come into it has been Mr. Khrushchev's statement in Vienna in which he reiterated his threats of a separate peace treaty and indicated that that separate peace treaty might be signed immediately if a decision was made to have the Bundestag meet in Berlin. That has been the only change that I know of in this situation.

With respect to the Bundestag meeting there, I know of no firm decision that has yet been made on that. I think it is being discussed in Germany at the present time. However, this has been customary during the past 5 years. It has been done regularly during the last 5 years. I don't know what the decision of the German authorities will be, because this is primarily a decision for them to make. However, I think it will be perhaps more difficult for them to make that decision under the threats that have been issued by Mr. Khrushchev.

Insofar as our own position is concerned, with respect to Berlin itself, our position remains unchanged.

Q. Mr. Secretary, in the absence of President Eisenhower from Washington, and considering that Vice President Nixon has sat as Chairman of the National Security Council in the President's absence in the past, could you tell us what role he is playing, how deeply he is involved in these current actions and statements of the United States Government?

A. I think he is probably very cognizant of the actions that have been taking place. We have carried on these actions pretty much as we do normally. The Vice President has been very busily engaged in other duties, but he certainly is entirely familiar with what we are doing.

Q. Mr. Secretary, the main argument advanced by the Cuban Government for accepting the So-

viet proposal of intervention and of military help has been the continued fear that the United States is going to attack them. I recall about 2 months ago President [Osvaldo] Dorticos expressed this same fear in a letter to the Chilean students who later visited the United States. He alleged that we have never given them a guarantee.

Now, if we have never considered any such action as I have just said, what has prevented us from dramatically going on record with denying their repeated allegations?

A. Well, in the first place, I have some question as to whether it is necessary for us to deny that. We have a very solemn obligation under the charter of the United Nations not to take aggressive action against any member of the United Nations. We have the same type of obligation under the charter of the Organization of American States. Why we should have to repeat these obligations because of innuendoes or assumptions made by the Soviet Government I don't know.

Q. Mr. Secretary, there have been reports that Raúl Castro was in Moscow to sign a mutual security alliance of some kind with the Soviet Union. Do we have any reason to believe this is true, and if such a pact were signed what would our attitude be?

A. Well, I don't know that they have any reason to believe it to be true. Our action would depend, I assume, very definitely on what kind of an agreement this was and what its purpose was.

Q. Mr. Secretary, how do you see the prospects for a nuclear test ban in view of the latest Soviet rejection of our offer to pool old nuclear weapons for use in research programs?

A. Well, that so-called rejection that you're referring to I have seen only in a speech that was made by Mr. [Semyon] Tsarapkin in Geneva, but at the conferences themselves he has given us no such rejection. And, too, until we get some formal rejection and see what the waiting period is, it would be a little premature to state our position.

Q. Mr. Secretary, there have been press reports that the United States Government may take action to prevent American tankers from delivering Russian oil to Cuba. Would you care to comment on that?

A. I know of no such specific action.

Aid Program for Latin America

Q. Mr. Secretary, recently you discussed with the President a new aid program, a new aspect of our aid program for Latin America.⁶ Could you tell us how the work in developing that program is progressing?

A. All I can say at this time is that the work is progressing and is underway. Insofar as details are concerned, until we are further along I would prefer not to go into any detail.

Q. Mr. Secretary, do you have any reason to believe that in the last few days, especially since Cuba went before the Security Council and the Security Council referred its charges to the OAS, suspended debate on its charges to let the OAS act,⁷ that the Cuban Government may be more willing now to reason things out?

A. Well, that is a difficult thing to answer categorically. I think that the action of the Soviet Government has had pretty strong repercussions not only through Latin America but in Cuba itself. And I don't think that the Cuban officials are very happy, in light of some of the public statements that have been made by high officials, with the perhaps unsolicited statements that were made from the Kremlin.

Q. Mr. Secretary, could you be any more expansive on the remark made last night by Mr. Lodge in the United Nations as to what he referred to as possible U.S. action to prevent Russian troops from entering the Congo?

A. Well, I thought that his statement was a very clear statement, that in the event that troops moved into the Congo without the request of the United Nations and against the United Nations Force there, that we, together with other United Nations members, would take such action as we thought was required.

Q. That is only conditional, is it, sir, that the Russian troops moved against U.N. forces—not merely their presence?

A. Well, presumably they would be in without United Nations sanction—in the event they went in without the United Nations sanction.

Q. But is there a second condition, that they

would have to take some overt action against the U.N. force as well as being present?

A. Well, I wasn't speaking of taking action against the U.N. forces. I was speaking of their taking action against a U.N. resolution.

Q. Would you care to speculate whether you believe that Russian troops would go to the Congo if asked?

A. Well, in the statement that I read a few moments ago I indicated that I thought it was doubtful.

Q. Are you saying, sir, then that you think they are bluffing?

A. I think that is a fair implication.

Q. Thank you, sir.

U.S. and U.S.S.R. Exchange Notes Regarding Downed USAF Plane

U.S. NOTE OF JULY 18¹

The Embassy of the United States of America presents its compliments to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and with reference to the Ministry's note No. 73/OSA of July 15 has the honor to convey, upon instructions of the Government of the United States of America, the following:

Note is taken of the Soviet Government's present readiness in response to the Embassy's note of July 13² to deliver the body of Captain [Willard G.] Palm to United States representatives. The Embassy is under instructions to make the necessary arrangements to this end with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The Government of the United States of America finds the note of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs under reference noteworthy particularly for its failure to contribute anything new in the matter at hand. The Ministry simply continues to reassert as facts allegations which must be

¹ Delivered to the Soviet Ministry of Foreign Affairs by the American Embassy at Moscow on July 18 (press release 401).

² For text, see BULLETIN of Aug. 1, 1960, p. 163.

⁶ BULLETIN of Aug. 1, 1960, p. 166.

⁷ See p. 199.

known to the Ministry to be wholly inaccurate and incorrect.

In the Embassy's note of July 13, the Government of the United States of America, recognizing the complete incompatibility of the facts set forth in that note and the statements made in the Ministry's note of July 11,³ declared its readiness to undertake jointly with the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and such other authority as might be acceptable to both sides a thorough investigation on the spot which would comprise a search for the downed airplane and the missing members of its crew, and examination of such remains of the aircraft as may be located. The United States Government must draw its own conclusions from the fact that the Ministry's note completely avoids any reference whatsoever to this offer of an objective joint investigation. The significance of this omission is underscored by the Ministry's attempt to confuse the clear issues by means of diversionary reference to an incident which occurred over two months ago⁴ and which is, as is known to the Soviet Government, completely unrelated to the present case.

In view of the reiteration contained in the Ministry's note under reference of the intent of the Soviet Government, despite the demand of the United States for the release of the two United States Air Force officers admitted to be in Soviet custody, to prosecute and judge them "with full severity of Soviet law", the Government of the United States must vigorously protest the illegal action of the Soviet Government in detaining these men. The Government of the United States of America repeats its demand for their release and its further demand that a representative of the United States Embassy in Moscow be permitted to see them without delay.

The Government of the United States of America welcomes the opportunity which will be presented by the forthcoming Security Council meeting for it further to make clear to world opinion the illegality and recklessness of Soviet behavior with regard to the downing of the RB-47 aircraft, with the known loss of life of at least one member of its crew and the arbitrary detention of two United States Air Force officers

who, proceeding on a legitimate mission over international waters in fulfillment of their orders, were so unfortunate as to come into the hands of the Soviet authorities.

SOVIET NOTE OF JULY 15⁵

Unofficial translation

No. 73/OSA

In connection with the note of the United States Government of July 13, sent in reply to the note of the Soviet Government of July 11 concerning the new violation of the Soviet border by an American military plane, the U.S.S.R. Government considers it necessary to declare the following:

The answer of the United States Government testifies to the fact that it again attempts to justify and conceal with the aid of fabrications and arbitrary denial of facts the illegal aggressive actions of its military aviation which accomplished the penetration of the airspace of the Soviet Union.

The Soviet Government presented in its note exact factual data concerning the time, place, and circumstances of the violation of the Soviet border by an armed American bomber RB-47, specially equipped for fulfillment of espionage tasks and which was shot down over Soviet territorial waters. However, the United States Government, faced with these undeniable facts, instead of taking measures to discontinue provocations by American military planes in respect to the Soviet Union which are dangerous for peace, again seeks a way out of the situation in which it finds itself in the groundless denial of facts.

The question arises, on what basis the United States Government permits itself to assert that the plane RB-47 "did not once enter Soviet territory" and even "did not once approach" nearer to it than a distance of 48 kilometers, if this plane was shot down when it violated the border of the Soviet Union and was in its territorial waters.

The United States Government does not have any basis to assert that the American bomber was located outside of Soviet territorial waters. If it does so, it is only in order to try to deceive public opinion. The Soviet Government knows better where this American bomber was located inasmuch as it crossed the line of the Soviet boundary and was downed under constant observation by U.S.S.R. antiaircraft defense forces.

The aircraft-violator, as is known, was given appropriate warning which it ignored and thereafter was downed.

The fact that only a few days ago competent American organs asserted that they knew nothing of what had happened to the aforementioned bomber nor of its location draws attention to itself. But if the American organs did not know where this aircraft was located and had no

⁵ Delivered to Edward L. Freers, U.S. Chargé d'Affaires, at Moscow on July 15 by Andrei A. Gromyko, Soviet Minister of Foreign Affairs.

³ *Ibid.*, p. 164.

⁴ For background, see *ibid.*, May 23, 1960, p. 816, and May 30, 1960, p. 851.

contact with it, then how can the United States Government seriously assert that it did not violate the Soviet border? Nevertheless, the United States Government now announces that it knew the location of the RB-47 aircraft with an accuracy almost to one kilometer and that this aircraft did not violate Soviet airspace. This alone testifies to the fact that the assertions contained in the note of the United States Government of July 13 are fabrication.

The United States Government note also contains an attempt to explain the motives for the flight of the downed aircraft-violator as an assignment on "study of electromagnetic phenomena." Such an explanation is not remarkable for its originality: It repeats almost entirely the device with the help of which the United States Government attempted at first to confuse world public opinion, including its own people, after the intrusion of the spy aircraft U-2 into the airspace of the U.S.S.R. on May 1 this year. Then, as is known, official U.S. organs attempted to evade responsibility for the intrusion into U.S.S.R. airspace by a most transparent method—completely denying all that had taken place. They sent an aircraft from Pakistan to the Urals with the assignment to break through to the northwest borders of the U.S.S.R. and land in Norway, but when the aircraft was downed in the Soviet Union they announced with an innocent appearance that they allegedly had the task to fly in Turkey around Lake Van for "scientific purposes," "to study atmospheric conditions and wind gusts at high altitudes" but if the aircraft happened to be within the U.S.S.R. borders, it was purely accidental: The pilot, you see, lost consciousness, and the aircraft itself violated Soviet frontiers. Insisting on this absurd device, the representative of the U.S. State Department White even had the boldness to announce that "it would be strange to confirm that the United States is trying to make a fool of the world in connection with the real purposes of the flight of the aircraft". It is not for nothing, the people's wisdom says, that lies have short legs. Not two days passed when the State Department, and then Secretary of State Herter and President Eisenhower, pushed to the wall by undeniable factual evidence of the actual purposes of the flight of the U-2 aircraft over Soviet territory and the testimony of the very pilot of this aircraft, had to admit that Washington's preceding official announcements on this score were simply lying versions, intended somehow to screen the U.S. aggressive act.

Would it not be reasonable this one time immediately to admit the facts honestly connected with the new premeditated violation by an American aircraft of U.S.S.R. state frontiers? In any event, the United States Government should know that no one has given it the right to concern itself with some sort of "studies" of electromagnetic or any other conditions within the limits of Soviet frontiers, yes, even with the help of bombers. For what purpose then, as is known, has no one yet dared to assert that the automatic cannon placed on the aircraft represent suitable equipment for carrying out scientific research?

In the light of the demonstrated facts, it becomes clear that the contents of the U.S. note of July 13 are based on complete fabrication, having the purpose in obvious vio-

lation of the facts to screen the aggressive actions of the U.S. Air Force in connection with the Soviet Union. In view of the above the U.S.S.R. Government categorically rejects as devoid of any basis whatsoever the protest contained in the note of the United States Government, and again confirms its note of July 11 and the decisive protest contained in it against the new crude violation of the Soviet border by an American military aircraft on July 1.

As regards various kinds of "demands" mentioned in the note of the United States Government of July 13, the Soviet Government wishes to direct attention to the following. The United States Government, of course, is free to use in its notes whatever words it wishes, though as a result of this, the position of the American side does not become stronger, while the position of the Soviet Union, once more catching the aggressor redhanded, does not become weaker. Having carried out an illegal act of intrusion and violated the boundary of the U.S.S.R., the United States again tries to make some kind of claims on the Soviet Union. Naturally, such claims can have no force whatever. As was already stated in the note of July 11, the surviving members of the RB-47 bomber crew who were picked up by a Soviet ship will be prosecuted and judged with all the severity of Soviet law. As regards the body of the bomber commander it can be delivered to U.S. representatives at any time.

The U.S.S.R. Government wishes to draw the attention of the United States Government to the fact that there is a simple means of avoiding in the future senseless loss of lives of American airmen and of not recklessly putting the world on the brink of war. Only one thing is required for this: to stop—not in word but in deed—the aggressive policy expressed in the repeated intrusions by American aircraft into the airspace of the U.S.S.R.

If this is not done, then the Soviet Government will take care of insuring the security of the peoples of the Soviet Union by all means at its disposal.

U.S. Welcomes Security Council Discussion of RB-47 Plane Incident

Following is a statement made by President Eisenhower, together with the text of a telegram from the President to Senator Mike Mansfield concerning consideration by the Security Council of the downing of a U.S. RB-47 plane over international waters by the Soviet Union.

STATEMENT BY PRESIDENT EISENHOWER

White House (Newport, R.I.) press release dated July 13

The United States Government is ready and willing to go to the Security Council for a full discussion of the Soviet's wanton shooting down

of the United States Air Force RB-47 airplane in international waters July 1.¹

This Government itself had contemplated recourse to the Security Council but only after trying the bilateral remedies specified in the United Nations Charter. The United States has in fact proposed in its note of July 12 [13] to the Soviet Government that a joint investigation be made. The Soviet Government has ignored the provisions of the charter which call upon the parties to an international dispute to attempt to settle their differences by negotiation or similar means prior to any action within the United Nations itself.

The United States will focus attention in the Security Council on the lawless actions and reckless threats of the Soviet Government.

MESSAGE TO SENATOR MANSFIELD

White House (Newport, R.I.) press release dated July 13

JULY 13, 1960

DEAR SENATOR MANSFIELD: Thank you for your telegram² in which you suggest that the matter of the shooting down of the U.S. Air Force RB-47 airplane be brought before the Security Council of the United Nations.

As you will have noted from this government's reply of July 12th [13th] to the Soviet note of July 11th, the United States has proposed to the Soviet government that a joint investigation be made. This action was taken pursuant to the provisions of the United Nations Charter, which calls upon the parties to an international dispute to attempt to settle their differences by negotiation or similar means prior to any action within the United Nations itself.

Press reports just received indicate that instead of responding to our proposal, the Soviet government is requesting a meeting of the Security Council on this subject. While we had contemplated recourse to the Security Council only after trying bilateral remedies specified in the Charter, we welcome the Security Council consideration of this question. We propose to make full use of this op-

portunity to focus world attention on the lawless actions and reckless threats of the Soviet government.

Sincerely,

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

Soviet Allegations on Buzzing of Ships Rejected by U.S.

U.S. NOTE OF JULY 21¹

The Embassy of the United States of America presents its compliments to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and has the honor to refer to the Ministry's memorandum of July 13 in which certain allegations were made regarding the buzzing of Soviet vessels by United States aircraft.

According to the Ministry's statement, the alleged flights in question have created danger to life and represent a violation of "freedom of passage" on the high seas and of "generally accepted rules of international law."

The Embassy, on instructions of its Government, rejects these Soviet allegations as without foundation. An investigation of the incidents cited in the Ministry's memorandum has established that at no time has a United States plane flown over Soviet vessels in any way which would constitute a hazard to the vessel or endanger the safety of its crew.

It is, of course, common practice for ships and aircraft to establish mutual identification in international waters. In accordance with this practice, United States patrol planes often seek to identify ships encountered whose position and identity are not otherwise known, particularly in the ocean approaches to the United States. The pilots of these planes are under the strictest instructions, however, not to approach closer than is necessary for this purpose. That the Soviet Government alone should find it necessary to object to such identification gives rise to the question as to just what are the activities of Soviet vessels that require the Soviet Government to protest such routine identification.

¹ For exchanges of notes between the U.S. Government and the Soviet Union, see p. 209 and BULLETIN of Aug. 1, 1960, p. 163.

² Not printed.

¹ Delivered to the Soviet Ministry of Foreign Affairs by the American Embassy at Moscow on July 21 (press release 406).

In this connection, the Soviet vessel *Vega*, although ostensibly a fishing trawler, was in fact discovered to be equipped with extensive electronic equipment and to be conducting an intelligence mission along the East coast of the United States for five days in April of this year. In such circumstances there is every reason for establishing the identity of such a vessel and the nature of its activity.

The United States Government has noted with interest the several references which the Ministry has made to the well established principle of freedom of the seas. The United States Government would like to hope that the Soviet Government might now begin to respect this freedom on the part of other nations, whether for ships or aircraft.

The United States Government has also noted the statement of the Soviet Government that it will be obliged "to take other measures which will be necessary to insure the safety of navigation of Soviet vessels in open seas." This cannot be interpreted other than as a reckless threat of aggressive action against United States aircraft proceeding on legitimate flights over international waters. This threat resembles other recent Soviet statements and actions. The United States Government cannot accept this threat. It will continue to exercise all the rights on and over international waters to which it is entitled under international law and practice.

SOVIET MEMORANDUM OF JULY 13²

Unofficial translation

The U.S.S.R. Ministry of Foreign Affairs on instructions of the Soviet Government deems it necessary to announce the following.

The Soviet Government has in the past repeatedly made representations to the U.S. Government in connection with inadmissible actions committed by the United States with respect to the Soviet Union which have found expression in the systematic buzzing of Soviet ships on the high seas by American military aircraft. In its representations the Soviet Government has indicated that such actions by American aircraft not only create danger to life and violate freedom of passage on the high seas but also represent in themselves flagrant violation of generally accepted rules of international law.

According to data available to the Soviet Government aircraft of the American Air Force continue systemati-

cally to buzz Soviet freighters and fishing vessels in the Pacific and Atlantic Oceans as well as in the Mediterranean and other seas. Actions of this type are also committed by U.S. military aircraft with respect to Soviet research vessels of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences which, in accordance with international programs, are conducting scientific work in various regions of the earth's oceans and which are of universal interest.

Buzzing of Soviet vessels is as a rule carried out by American aircraft at a low level, dangerously close to the vessels and not infrequently is accompanied by dives at vessels imitating a bombing or torpedo run, dropping into the immediate vicinity of the vessels of various moving objects and incendiary materials, and also by other inadmissible actions.

As examples, the following cases of the buzzing of Soviet vessels by American aircraft may be cited.

May 4, 1960, at 1800 in the Norwegian sea at coordinates 69-36 N, 13-13 E, American military aircraft LX 135574 buzzed the icebreaker *Kapitan Voronin* and dropped unknown objects on parachutes which fell astern of the icebreaker.

May 7, 1960, aircraft number 128408 of the U.S. Navy in the Sea of Japan buzzed several times at a low level the Soviet vessels *Volga*, *Kildin*, *Yaroslavl*, and *Zuraisk*. May 15, 1960, at coordinates 38-12 N, 03-14 W, an American two-motored military amphibious aircraft number 13418 buzzed the motorship *G. Vakulenchuk* at altitude 30-50 meters and took photographs of the vessel.

May 23, 1960, at 1330 in the Mediterranean Sea, coordinates 39-25 N, 15-08 E, an aircraft of the U.S. Navy with the inscription on the fuselage "803 U.S. Navy Forrestal" and the number on the tail 2567 dived at the Soviet motorship *Ochakov* eight times, flying over it at a low level of 20-30 meters. At 1500 another American military aircraft with the inscription on the fuselage "702 U.S. Navy Forrestal" began to buzz the motorship *Ochakov* at a low level and twice dropped objects which moved through the waters in the direction of the vessel and, cutting the water, ran astern of the motorship.

May 31, 1960, at 1606 in the region of the Strait of Gibraltar an American naval aircraft number 128407 flew four times over the tanker *Kakhovka* at an altitude of 30 to 40 meters. June 2, 1960, in this same region the same aircraft buzzed the tanker *Poti* at an altitude of 25 to 30 meters. Subsequently at 1630 another American aircraft number 131516 buzzed the tanker *Poti* three times at an altitude of 20 meters and made photographs of the vessel.

June 24, 1960, at 1800 in the Atlantic Ocean an amphibious aircraft of the U.S. Navy buzzed the scientific research vessel *Lomonosov*. In connection with the fact that the vessel was towing aerial balloons with instruments on a line, grave danger of accident was created both for the vessel and for the aircraft which was carrying out the buzzing.

The buzzing of Soviet vessels, as well as, according to available data, vessels of a number of other countries by aircraft of U.S. military aviation in the open sea creates obstacles to normal shipping on international sea lanes, represents a direct threat to safety of navigation, and may lead to grave accidents and loss of vessels and personnel. In the course of five months in 1960 more

² Delivered to Edward L. Freers, U.S. Chargé d'Affaires, at Moscow on July 13 by Andrei A. Gromyko, Soviet Minister of Foreign Affairs.

than 250 buzzings of Soviet vessels were carried out in the open sea by U.S. military aircraft. Such activities by the United States undermine the well-established principle of freedom of navigation in the open sea, confirmed by a number of international agreements and, in particular, by the Geneva Convention on the Open Sea adopted by the U.N. Conference on the Law of the Sea in 1958,² to which the United States is a signatory.

These dates convincingly testify that the United States is conducting a premeditated policy directed toward the violation of the freedom of the high seas and which flouts the foundations of international law. The declarations of America's official representatives also testify to this. Thus, as was announced by the American press, the State Department in its declaration of May 31, 1960, admitted that U.S. aircraft buzz Soviet vessels in the open sea. While even earlier, the representative of the U.S. State Department White, appearing at a press conference, called the provocative flights of American aircraft over Soviet vessels in the open sea entirely precautionary measures to "secure the safety of the United States" and gave to understand that the U.S. State Department approves of such flights in all parts of the world.

Thereby the U.S. Government, as in cases of provocative flights of American military aircraft in the airspace of other states, attempts to justify the gross violation by American military aviation of the universally recognized principle of free navigation in the open sea with references to the interest of U.S. security. However, such references are entirely out of place and cannot lead anyone astray. Truly who could believe that Soviet merchant, fishing, and scientific research vessels engaged in peaceful activity represent a threat to U.S. security, especially if one takes into account that these vessels are subjected to buzzing in locations thousands of kilometers from U.S. shores?

One may ask, how would the U.S. Government react if Soviet military aircraft on the excuse of insuring the security of the Soviet Union or with other similar divine excuses carried out a similar kind of buzzing of American vessels in open seas and oceans including in the vicinity of the U.S. shore?

The policy of provocative actions toward Soviet vessels in the open sea conducted by the U.S. Government is incompatible with elementary norms of behavior of states in peacetime and contradicts the obligations undertaken by the United States in the U.N. Charter according to which states must live in peace and cooperate in the development of friendly relations among themselves.

Also, it is impossible to pass over in silence the circumstance that American military aircraft which carry out the buzzing of Soviet vessels in the open sea often conduct these activities from military air bases located in other countries. This shows once more that American military bases located on territories of other states are used by the U.S. Government to sharpen relations between states and to complicate the international situation.

The Soviet Government considers it necessary to warn

that activities of U.S. military aviation conducted against Soviet vessels in the open sea create an abnormal situation in international waters fraught with serious complications. It cannot view the buzzing of Soviet vessels as other than premeditated provocative actions directed toward the detriment of normal relations between states. It is impossible not to reach the conclusion that such buzzing of Soviet vessels as well as recent gross violations by American aircraft of the borders of the Soviet Union represent links in a chain of a calculated policy of violation of the sovereignty of the Soviet Union, a policy directed toward the intensification of international tension.

The U.S.S.R. Government protests to the U.S. Government in connection with the provocative buzzing by American aircraft of Soviet vessels and demands immediate cessation. If the aforementioned impermissible actions of American aviation continue, the Soviet Government will be obliged to take other measures which will be necessary to insure the safety of navigation of Soviet vessels in open seas.

JULY 13, 1960.

U.S. Requests Immediate Departure of Soviet Diplomat

Press release 411 dated July 22

The Department of State on July 22 requested the immediate departure from the United States of Petr Y. Ezhov, a Third Secretary at the Soviet Embassy at Washington. The Deputy Assistant Secretary for European Affairs, Richard H. Davis, informed the Soviet Chargé d'Affaires, Mikhail N. Smirnovsky, that Ezhov had flagrantly abused his diplomatic status by engaging in espionage activity.

Ezhov paid a commercial photographer in the United States more than a thousand dollars for intelligence information, which included aerial photographs of American cities. Soviet personnel in this country were explicitly forbidden to procure such aerial photographs in a note delivered to the Soviet Embassy on January 19, 1955.¹ Ezhov also instructed the photographer to take flying lessons, paid for them upon completion, and indicated that the Soviet authorities might purchase an airplane for him in order to have him carry out systematic aerial reconnaissance photography. Ezhov also financed trips by this individual in the course of which he took photographs of U.S. Navy installations and other intelligence targets, later furnishing these photographs to Ezhov and being paid for them.

² For text of the Convention on the High Seas, see BULLETIN of June 30, 1958, p. 1115.

¹ For text, see BULLETIN of Jan. 31, 1955, p. 198.

Under Secretary Dillon Makes Official Visit to Austria

Under Secretary Dillon made an official visit at Vienna, Austria, July 14-17. Following are the texts of an address he made before the Austrian Society for Foreign Policy and International Relations on July 15 and a joint communique released on July 16.

ADDRESS BY MR. DILLON

Press release 394 dated July 15

I am delighted to meet here today with the members and guests of this distinguished society. You must know that we Americans have a very warm place in our hearts for the Austrian people. We admire the vigor and industry which have marked the resurgence of Austria as a free and independent nation. We rejoice at your renewed prosperity. We respect your special position of neutrality, and we fully recognize that Austria is well able to make her own interpretation of neutrality without assistance from the outside.

Like you, we value individual liberty and freedom of thought above all else.

Like you, we do not erect barbed wire barriers on our frontiers to keep our people imprisoned and isolated from their brothers in the rest of the world.

Like you, we seek instead to improve international understanding by facilitating the free flow of men and ideas across national boundaries.

Like you, we do not seek to bend other peoples to our will nor do we attempt to subvert their institutions and undermine their liberties.

Like you, we do not believe that international relations should be conducted by intemperate threats or that negotiations between nations should be reduced to the level of street brawls.

Like you, we treasure hospitality as a quality too precious to be abused.

Like you, we seek a world made bright by justice for all—a world of expanding opportunities for every human being to pursue his legitimate aspirations in peace and freedom.

In our mutual pursuit of this goal, we have witnessed over the last 10 years a series of sweeping changes which have opened a whole new vista of opportunities. At the same time these changes present us with new problems which may be ignored only at our peril.

Symbolic of this new era is the International Atomic Energy Agency, whose headquarters I visited this afternoon. Since the creation of the Agency in 1957 as a direct result of an initiative by President Eisenhower, the United States has consistently supported the greatest possible use and development of the Agency. The Austrian Government, which has extended its warm hospitality to this new institution, deserves much credit for its successful launching.

Foremost among the great developments in the free world during the past decade has been the recovery of Western Europe. It will forever be a tribute to the vitality and energy of the free peoples of Europe that recovery proceeded so rapidly and so successfully. It was made possible by their manifest will to cooperate for the common good. As an American I am, of course, proud of the role played by the Marshall plan, which enlisted the combined resources and skills of Western Europe and the United States to achieve unprecedented results.

The last 10 years have also seen tremendous changes sweep a large part of the world inhabited by well over a billion human beings. All but a tiny fraction of this great multitude are desperately searching for a better lot than has been theirs over the centuries. Thanks to modern communications and transportation, these people no longer live in remote isolation, unaware of the

world about them. They now know that there is a better life. Having obtained political freedom, they are now demanding a larger share in the fruits of modern man's ingenuity, which has increased living standards in the industrialized Western nations to unprecedented heights. They look to us, their more fortunate brethren of the free world, to help them make an adequate start toward the economic growth that is needed to lift them to a level befitting man's inherent dignity.

There can be no question that the sweeping changes which dominated the fifties are creating wholly new situations for the sixties. We of the United States are convinced that the free world can successfully meet these new situations as they arise if we exert the same energy that served us so well in the past and in the same spirit of cooperation.

Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development

Last January it was my privilege to suggest in Paris that the time had come for us to adjust the pattern of cooperation so successfully begun in the Organization for European Economic Cooperation so as to better meet present-day problems.¹ The 18 member governments of the OEEC, as well as Canada and the United States—who have been associated with it since the beginning—agreed to examine how we could best adapt past experiences to meeting the challenges of the future. You are, of course, familiar with the work now under way to draft a charter reconstituting the OEEC as the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.

Now, you may very well ask: What do we of the United States believe should be the main purposes of the new cooperative venture, in which my Government is prepared to participate as a full member?

We view it primarily as a mechanism by which member countries can collaborate and promote healthy economic growth both at home and throughout the free world.

Our economies have become increasingly interdependent. Moreover, economic conditions in Western Europe and North America profoundly affect the course of the world economy. Through the new OECD our countries will be able to dis-

cuss broad economic policies designed to promote our own well-being and that of the rest of the free world. We feel that our future economic cooperation should be directed toward achieving the highest sustainable economic growth. For, in addition to obvious benefits for member nations, accelerated growth will make it easier to allocate the resources needed by the developing areas and to provide expanding and stable markets for the products of these countries.

I should like to emphasize that we in the United States believe that it is imperative for the industrialized nations of the free world to collaborate much more effectively than in the past so as to fully mobilize their ever-growing resources to meet the needs of their less privileged sister countries.

We believe that the OECD, in addition to promoting growth in its member countries, should actively encourage and stimulate the progress of the less developed countries throughout the free world. The OECD should, in particular, foster consultation among those member nations able to provide a significant flow of long-term development funds. It should serve as a focal point for increasing the magnitude and improving the quality of development assistance to needy areas. We should welcome the establishment of a permanent Development Assistance Committee in the OECD to take over the basic functions and characteristics of the existing Development Assistance Group, which was set up on an interim basis last January.

These two major tasks—promoting world economic growth and stability and assisting countries in the process of development—are the guideposts for constructive cooperation through the OECD in the years ahead.

It has also been proposed that the OECD should play a significant role in the field of international trade. We would agree that trade, as a vital element in international economic life, will necessarily be discussed in the OECD and that for this purpose a trade committee should be established within the Organization. We also agree that the OECD is the right place for discussing relationships between the European Economic Community and the European Free Trade Association. Moreover, we envisage that the OECD would provide a means for confrontation of the general trade policies and practices of member

¹ BULLETIN of Feb. 1, 1960, p. 139.

countries having in mind the need for maintaining a system of multilateral trade, enabling member countries to exchange goods and services freely with each other and other countries.

But we feel strongly that it would be a grave mistake to try to duplicate within the OECD trade functions that are presently being handled elsewhere. The free countries have created a successful institution for multilateral trade in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. Here both the industrialized and the newly developing countries meet to discuss and work out trade problems under common rules designed to further non-discriminatory, multilateral trade. It is essential that GATT remain master in its own house, that its important work not be duplicated, or its committee jeopardized, by the activities of the OECD.

The attainment of political cohesion and sound economic growth and stability in Western Europe is essential to the prosperity of the entire free world. Accordingly we have for many years supported, and continue to support, the objectives of the European Economic Community. More recently we have also actively endorsed the establishment of the seven-nation European Free Trade Association. We did so at the last meeting of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade in Geneva.² We hope this will dispel the myth that our longstanding support for the six-nation European Economic Community in any way implies opposition to the European Free Trade Association.

The United States is fully aware that the implementation of the Rome Treaty and the European Free Trade Association will affect trade relations between the two groups, as well as trade with countries outside both areas. We have always felt that it is of the greatest importance to all the trading nations of the world that the regional economic groups developing in Europe should adopt liberal trade policies toward non-liberal countries.

The action taken by the Common Market countries in extending on a most-favored-nation basis the first 10 percent reduction in internal tariffs on January 1, 1959, was therefore welcomed by the United States. The declared intention of the six governments to eventually reduce their common external tariff by 20 percent is also indicative to us

of a sincere desire on the part of the European Economic Community to be liberal in its trade policies.

Meanwhile there are immediate problems of adjustment which are arising as the Common Market and the European Free Trade Association begin to take effect. A Trade Committee, consisting of the 20 governments participating in the OEEC and the Commission of the EEC, has been given the task of working out solutions to some of these immediate problems of adjustment of particular importance to the trade of the Six and the Seven. We have strongly favored negotiations on specific commodities as the most realistic and most promising means of solving these problems. We were happy to learn that these negotiations will in all probability take place as part of the forthcoming reciprocal trade negotiations between all the contracting parties of the GATT. We will do all we can to further their success.

Meeting the Needs of Newly Developing Areas

But concentration on immediate trade problems must not cause us to neglect the vast difficulties facing the newly developing areas of the free world, where the struggle is often not merely for better living conditions but for survival itself. We all realize that the main effort must come from the newly developing countries themselves. Nevertheless, external assistance and contacts can help to stimulate their efforts and to promote their success. This is a subject on which we Americans can speak with genuine feeling. For we remember that our own successful drive to build a strong nation in the 19th century owed a very great deal to European influence, example, and investment.

In summoning forth our energies, we must recognize that the needs we face are broadly of two kinds: First, the emerging countries' need for what might be called nonfinancial components of progress—skills, training, institutions. In addition to bilateral programs, this is an area in which the United Nations is making a unique contribution. Their second need is for financial assistance—the additions to their own resources which spell the difference between success or failure.

When we reflect upon their needs for capital, we cannot help but regret the tremendous economic waste represented by the funds tied up in today's armaments race. You will recall that

² *Ibid.*, June 13, 1960, p. 975.

President Eisenhower underscored this waste 7 years ago, when he pledged the United States to make available for development a substantial part of any savings which could be realized through disarmament.³

Since then many other world leaders from both East and West have echoed his words.

Since then the United States has made every possible effort to reach an agreement on honest and controlled disarmament. We had hoped that the leaders of all other nations were equally interested. We were deeply disappointed when the disarmament discussions at Geneva were abruptly broken off, without any opportunity even to discuss the new American plan.⁴

We hope that the disarmament discussions will be resumed as quickly as possible. All peoples who earnestly seek peace and a relaxation of international tensions await their resumption.

Despite the regrettable lack of progress in the field of disarmament, much is being done by the more advanced free-world countries to meet development needs. I do not have to remind you of the work of the United Nations, nor of the World Bank and Fund, whose resources have recently been heavily increased. Several new international development institutions have also been recently launched, including the United Nations Special Fund, the new Inter-American Development Bank, and the proposed International Development Association. The United States has recently established a Development Loan Fund, and other free countries are devoting increased resources to the development task.

I hope that the United Nations Expanded Technical Assistance Program, its new open program for providing trained administrators to less developed nations, and its Special Fund for creating the preconditions for development, can be enlarged. My own country is committed to meet on a matching basis a substantial share of their total cost. We have offered to further increase our contribution as other nations increase theirs.

Here I cannot but express regret over the fact that, despite the needs of the developing countries, certain large nations with the undoubted capacity to contribute more to development have so far refused to assume their fair share of this outstanding United Nations task.

³ *Ibid.*, Apr. 27, 1953, p. 599.

⁴ *Ibid.*, July 18, 1960, p. 88.

Their unwillingness to respond adequately to the needs of the United Nations in this crucial field stands in sharp contrast to their loudly and persistently proclaimed concern for the welfare of the earth's underprivileged—particularly when they couple the avowed concern with frequent boasts of ever-increasing economic strength.

Fortunately the nations of the free world stand ready to do their share in this and other tasks associated with meeting the greatest challenge of our time: the pressing need to help more than a billion human beings enter the 20th century.

It is a challenge that reaches into the four corners of the earth and extends well into the future. Our response cannot take the form of a single course of action, neatly laid out, nor can it be a massive effort compressed into a few years, as was the case with the Marshall plan. The needs are too varied and extend too far into the future. To meet them we must take many separate and continuing actions which constitute a single program only in that they are linked by a common purpose and concerted effectively with each other.

Make no mistake, the challenge is too huge to be met by government alone. A truly effective response must reflect the energy and dedication of all elements of our societies. But if we all exert ourselves to the full, the challenge can and will be met. I have confidence in the outcome because I have confidence in the vitality of our free societies and of the basic values which they share.

Our goal is a world in which peace will prevail—not the peace of the tomb or of the prison, but a peace based upon recognition by all peoples of the right of their brothers to equality of opportunity, to a just share in the bounty of providence, and to respect as free men.

JOINT COMMUNIQUE, JULY 16

The Under Secretary of State of the United States, Douglas Dillon, made an official visit in Vienna from July 14 to 17, 1960. During his stay he was received by Federal Chancellor Ing. Julius Raab and Vice Chancellor Dr. Bruno Pittermann.

Mr. Dillon had a thorough exchange of views with the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr. Bruno Kriesky, and the State Secretary in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Prof. Dr. Franz Gschnitzer, during which questions of bilateral interest be-

tween the United States and Austria were discussed. In addition, there was a useful exchange of views on the international situation, during which special attention was given to the present state of East-West relations. The representatives of both Governments expressed the conviction that every effort must be made to solve existing international differences through peaceful means.

In addition, there were detailed conversations, joined in by the Federal Minister of Trade and Reconstruction, Dr. Fritz Bock, covering the problems of economic cooperation now being discussed in the Committee of Twenty-one at Paris, as well as problems arising from the relations between the two countries under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. The Ministers stressed the necessity of an early satisfactory solution of the problems being dealt with by the Committee of Twenty-one and the GATT, and the importance of continued efforts toward the goal of successful cooperation between the European Economic Community and the European Free Trade Association.

The talks, which were held in a most cordial atmosphere, showed that on the part of the United States there is full understanding of Austria's international situation.

Captive Nations Week, 1960

A PROCLAMATION¹

WHEREAS many nations throughout the world have been made captive by the imperialistic and aggressive policies of Soviet communism; and

WHEREAS the peoples of the Soviet-dominated nations have been deprived of their national independence and their individual liberties; and

WHEREAS the citizens of the United States are linked by bonds of family and principle to those who love freedom and justice on every continent; and

WHEREAS it is appropriate and proper to manifest to the peoples of the captive nations the support of the Government and the people of the United States of America for their just aspirations for freedom and national independence; and

WHEREAS by a joint resolution approved July 17, 1959 (73 Stat. 212), the Congress has authorized and requested the President of the United States of America to issue a proclamation designating the third week in July 1959 as "Captive Nations Week," and to issue a similar proclamation each year until such time as freedom and independence shall have been achieved for all the captive nations of the world:

¹ No. 3357; 25 Fed. Reg. 6945.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER, President of the United States of America, do hereby designate the week beginning July 17, 1960, as Captive Nations Week.

I invite the people of the United States of America to observe such week with appropriate ceremonies and activities, and I urge them to study the plight of the Soviet-dominated nations and to recommit themselves to the support of the just aspirations of the peoples of those captive nations.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

DONE at the City of Washington this eighteenth day of July in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred [SEAL] and sixty, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and eighty-fifth.



By the President:
CHRISTIAN A. HERTER,
Secretary of State.

President Approves New Immigration Bill

Statement by President Eisenhower

White House (Newport, R.I.) press release dated July 14

I have today [July 14] approved H.J. Res. 397, "To enable the United States to participate in the resettlement of certain refugees, and for other purposes,"¹ because of its general merit and the urgent need to accomplish the purposes of the measure. Under this provision the special authority of the Attorney General to parole into the United States certain refugees could be terminated upon the adoption of a simple resolution to that effect by either House of Congress. The Attorney General has advised me that there is a serious question as to whether this provision is constitutional. Nevertheless, in view of the short period for which this power is given² and the improbability that the issue will arise, it is believed that it would be better to defer a determination of the effect of such possible action until it is taken.

¹ Public Law 86-648; 74 Stat. 504.

² P.L. 86-648 states that the Attorney General shall discontinue paroling refugee-escapees on July 1, 1962.

World Bank Borrows \$240 Million From German Central Bank

The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development announced on July 12 that it has arranged to borrow the equivalent of approximately \$240 million in U.S. dollars and deutsche marks from the Deutsche Bundesbank (the Central Bank of Germany). This is not only the largest borrowing ever undertaken by the World Bank outside the United States but is its largest borrowing anywhere since its issue of \$250 million of bonds in the United States in the summer of 1947. The new debt will carry interest at the rate of 4½ percent per annum and will have a final maturity of 12 years.

In announcing the transaction Eugene R. Black, President of the World Bank, said:

The willingness of Germany to lend this large amount to the World Bank is striking testimony to the desire of Germany to assist in the economic advancement of the underdeveloped areas of the world. It also gives evidence of the energy and resourcefulness of the German people. The World Bank greatly appreciates the action taken by the officials in the Bundesbank and in the Government to make this transaction possible.

In the past 3 years Germany has been the major source of funds borrowed by the World Bank, supplying more than half the approximately \$1.3 billion of net funds borrowed in that period. Giving full effect to the transaction announced on July 12, it is estimated that about 60 percent of the funded debt of the World Bank is held outside the United States, by investors in more than 40 countries.

This is the 12th direct borrowing transaction between the Bundesbank and the World Bank and raises the net total of such operations to the equivalent of almost \$600 million. It is also the longest borrowing by the World Bank from the Bundesbank; all previous transactions were for terms of 3 years or less. In addition to these transactions the Bundesbank has purchased more than \$40 million of regular issues of World Bank bonds.

Apart from its transactions with the Bundesbank, the World Bank borrowed 200 million deutsche marks (\$47 million) in Germany by the sale in 1959 of a long-term issue to the German public. Moreover, German financial institutions have purchased more than \$13 million of parts of loans out of the Bank's portfolio.

The present borrowing consists of two *tranches*. One *tranche* is U.S. \$120 million, and the other *tranche* is DM 500 million (about \$120 million). Each *tranche* has a final maturity of 12 years and will be retired in 10 equal semiannual installments beginning in the 8th year. Another interesting feature of this borrowing is that the World Bank has a year in which to draw down the funds. Until the funds are drawn the Bank will pay a standby commission of three-fourths of 1 percent. Interest at the rate of 4½ percent per annum will accrue from the dates funds are drawn.

Congressional Documents Relating to Foreign Policy

86th Congress, 2d Session

- U.S. Participation in the Resettlement of Certain Refugees. Report to accompany H.J. Res. 397. S. Rept. 1651. June 22, 1960. 30 pp.
- The Antarctic Treaty. Report to accompany Ex. B, 86th Congress, 2d session. S. Ex. Rept. 10. June 23, 1960. 6 pp.
- Convention of Paris for the Protection of Industrial Property. Report to accompany Ex. D, 86th Congress, 2d session. S. Ex. Rept. 11. June 23, 1960. 5 pp.
- U.S. Citizens Commission on NATO. Report to accompany S.J. Res. 170. H. Rept. 1957. June 23, 1960. 3 pp.
- Amistad Dam and Reservoir. Report to accompany H.R. 12263. S. Rept. 1670. June 23, 1960. 9 pp.
- Century 21 Exposition. Report to accompany S. 3532. H. Rept. 1977. June 24, 1960. 1 p.
- Providing for Promotion of Economic and Social Development in the Ryukyu Islands. Report to accompany H.R. 1157. S. Rept. 1738. June 24, 1960. 6 pp.
- Treaty of Friendship and Commerce With Pakistan and the Convention of Establishment With France. Report to accompany Ex. F and G, 86th Congress, 2d session. S. Ex. Rept. 12. June 27, 1960. 7 pp.
- Philippine War Damage Claims. Report to accompany H.R. 12078. H. Rept. 2014. June 27, 1960. 25 pp.
- Intelligence and National Security. Report of the Senate Government Operations Committee made by its Subcommittee on National Policy Machinery. S. Rept. 1750. June 27, 1960. 2 pp.
- Events Relating to the Summit Conference. Report of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, together with individual views. S. Rept. 1761. June 28, 1960. 36 pp.
- Centennial Anniversary of the Unity of Italy. Report to accompany H. Con. Res. 225. S. Rept. 1762. June 28, 1960. 3 pp.
- Department of Defense Appropriation Bill, 1961. Conference report to accompany H.R. 11998. H. Rept. 2040. June 29, 1960. 11 pp.
- Operation of Article VII, NATO Status of Forces Treaty. Report of the Senate Armed Services Committee made by a subcommittee reviewing for the period December 1, 1958–November 30, 1959, the operation of article VII of the agreement between the parties to the North Atlantic Treaty, together with the other criminal jurisdictional arrangements throughout the world. S. Rept. 1774. June 29, 1960. 15 pp.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND CONFERENCES

Security Council Calls for Cooperation of All States in Resolving Situation in Republic of the Congo

The Security Council continued its consideration of the situation in the Republic of the Congo July 20-21.¹ Following is a statement made by U.S. Representative Henry Cabot Lodge on July 20, together with the text of a resolution adopted by the Council on July 21.

STATEMENT BY AMBASSADOR LODGE

U.S./U.N. press release 3443

The United States welcomes the report² of the Secretary-General and subsequent statements, all of which point to the real progress being made by the United Nations in carrying out the resolution adopted by the Security Council on July 13. We congratulate the Secretary-General and his staff, including Dr. [Ralph] Bunche [U.N. Under Secretary], who have worked tirelessly in bringing about the reassuring presence of the United Nations on the troubled soil of the Congo.

The report of the Secretary-General is a message of hope for all mankind, a message that tells us that calm and quiet and order will come to the Congo soon. The danger has not disappeared, but it has receded. With the continued efforts of the Secretary-General and others, with more and more United Nations troops on the ground, we can look forward hopefully to the early restoration of public order.

Now here, Mr. President, are some basic facts.

First, the United Nations has moved quickly and effectively and, I might say, decisively. Many

nations and countless individuals have contributed to the success of this operation.

In the forefront of the United Nations effort is the quick and ready response of African states whose armed contingents are already in the Congo helping to restore public order there. These men, far from their native countries and climates, are in the Congo on behalf of all of us—the entire United Nations. 3,500 United Nations troops are already in the Congo—460 troops from Ethiopia, 770 from Ghana, 1,250 from Morocco, and 1,020 from Tunisia. An additional 500 Ghanaian troops were airlifted today [July 20], as were approximately 635 men of the Swedish battalion in the United Nations Emergency Force in Palestine. About 700 men from Guinea will be airlifted starting on Friday [July 22]. Commitments have been made to airlift other battalions of African troops to Léopoldville over the next few days. These include an additional 1,250 Moroccans, 1,000 Tunisians, and 600 Ghanaians. Soon these men will be joined by other troops and police units from other states—African and non-African. We hope that in a few days the United Nations Force will reach a strength close to 10,000 men.

The United Nations has also moved rapidly on the food front. Contributions have been pledged by a number of countries. Hundreds of tons of flour and other foodstuffs have already arrived in the Congo to help alleviate a threatened food shortage. Other United Nations members are expected to provide needed assistance in other ways.

Clearly, Mr. President, this is a collective effort on the part of the United Nations.

The United States has been happy to help in the field of transport and communications. We have responded quickly to the request of the Secretary-General. The United States Air Force has flown

¹ For statements made by Ambassador Lodge and text of a resolution adopted by the Council July 13, during consideration of the situation in the Republic of the Congo, see BULLETIN of Aug. 1, 1960, p. 159.

² U.N. doc. S/4389 and Add. 1, 2, and 3.

U.S. Sends Flour to Léopoldville

*Statement by James C. Hagerty
Press Secretary to the President*

White House (Newport, R.I.) press release dated July 14

In response to an urgent appeal to the United States Government from Secretary-General Hammarskjöld of the United Nations for food supplies for Léopoldville, the President has approved the United States Government flying into Léopoldville 300 tons of flour from stocks available to it in Europe. This food, which will be provided as a gift, will be consigned to Dr. Ralph Bunche as representative of the United Nations in Léopoldville, and he will arrange with the Congolese authorities for its distribution.

many thousands of miles. It has airlifted most of the troops which are now in the Congo. It has carried great quantities of tons of food and equipment. We are providing at the request of the Secretary-General needed equipment and other logistic support to the United Nations. We will continue to respond to the requests of the Secretary-General since our objective is to do everything we can to make the United Nations effort a success. We therefore welcome the heartening announcement made by Dr. Bunche yesterday:

The United Nations is now in a position to guarantee that contingents of the United Nations Force, drawn from both European and African countries, will arrive this week in sufficient numbers to insure order and protect the entire population, European and African.

In the light of this rapid and impressive international effort, we believe the Government of the Republic of the Congo should feel protected and reassured. Problems remain for this young government, but surely the desire of the United Nations to assist and its ability to do so effectively has been made abundantly clear. The United Nations will not permit the Congo to founder, and we know perfectly well that once fear has been conquered it is possible to tackle the outstanding problems realistically and effectively.

Now, Mr. President, there is a second important fact to mention and this relates to the question of withdrawal of the Belgian forces.

We think we can understand the feelings of everyone concerned with this problem. We can understand the fears of the Congo leaders when troops of the former administering power re-

turned to the Congo. We can understand equally well the anxieties of the people and Government of Belgium and their feeling that they had to send urgent contingents to protect their nationals. Truly the atrocities committed are deplorable.

In my statement of July 13 I made clear that the United States interpreted the Security Council resolution of that date calling upon the Government of Belgium to withdraw its troops as being contingent upon the successful carrying out of the resolution by the United Nations.

The Belgian representative stated in the Security Council early last Thursday [July 14] morning that Belgian troops will be withdrawing when security has been restored and properly assured by a responsible authority. On July 14 this declaration was confirmed in a letter presented by the Belgian Ambassador in Léopoldville to the Government of the Congo. According to this letter, which has been made public, Belgium commits itself to withdrawal of its troops when and where order is sufficiently restored by United Nations troops.

Moreover, we note the Secretary-General's report that: "... following the arrival of United Nations Forces, Belgian units amounting to one company and one platoon have left Léopoldville on 17 July 1960." We welcome further the agreement reached by the Belgian and United Nations representatives making it possible for the United Nations to take over full control of the Léopoldville area by Saturday.

Mr. President, it is regrettable to note tonight that the Soviet Union is evidently seeking to bring the cold war to the heart of Africa. Its demand tonight that the United States withdraw the few American technicians who are presently in Léopoldville with the approval of the United Nations is clearly another effort by the Soviet Union to obstruct the United Nations effort to restore order in Léopoldville. All the world knows, except apparently the Soviet Union and others who are like-minded, that the small group of American service personnel in Léopoldville are there in connection with the specific request of the United Nations to provide transport, communications, and food. They will stay there only as long as they are needed to support the United Nations efforts in the Congo.

In the sense in which the word is customarily used here in the United Nations, they are not troops at all. When we were invited to send

United States troops to the Congo last week, we declined politely and quickly and, instead, turned to the United Nations. Really I do not think petty things like that are worth taking up the time of the Security Council.

There have been reports that the Soviet Union might intervene in the Congo directly with troops, and before I yield the floor I would just like to say a word about that. The position of the United States Government on this point is unequivocally clear for itself and for others. Despite, as I have said, an official request from the Congo some days ago for United States troops, we insisted that all American help be channeled through the United Nations.

The United Nations effort, we think, offers the best way of restoring order and making possible a phased and speedy withdrawal of Belgian forces. Obviously no troops should be introduced into the Congo other than those requested by the

Summary of U.S. Support to U.N. Program for Military Assistance to the Congo

Press release 413 dated July 23

As of 11:00 a.m., e.d.t., July 22, 1960, there were 5,239 U.N. forces in the Congo. Of this total 3,272 men and more than 300 tons of equipment had been lifted by U.S. aircraft at the request of the United Nations. The units making up this total are as follows:

22 members of Gen. Carl von Horn's party
1,073 Tunisians and 50 tons equipment
900 Moroccans and 25 tons equipment
642 Ghanaians and 35 tons equipment
635 Swedes and 110 tons equipment

The balance of 1,967 troops have been lifted to Léopoldville by Ethiopia (617), by the United Kingdom (approximately 850), and by the U.S.S.R. (approximately 500).

In addition to the airlift of troops the United States has flown to the Congo 400 tons of flour to relieve the serious food shortage facing urban Congolese, 25,000 C-rations for U.N. forces, 4,000 helmet liners, and 4 planeloads of technicians and equipment for aircraft communications and maintenance.

There are presently under way, and not included in the above totals, airlifts in U.S. aircraft of the following units: 1,000 Tunisians, 1,550 Moroccans, and 600 Guineans. A total of 60 flights by C-124's and C-130's will be required to transport these men and their equipment.

Secretary-General pursuant to the Security Council resolution of July 13. The United States can accordingly be counted on to continue its vigorous support for the United Nations in the Congo. With other United Nations members we will do whatever may be necessary to prevent the intrusion of any military forces not requested by the United Nations. Such forces, if they were introduced, would not only be in defiance of the United Nations but would seriously jeopardize any effort to bring stability and order to the Congo.

TEXT OF RESOLUTION³

The Security Council,

Having considered the first report by the Secretary-General on the implementation of Security Council resolution S/4387 of 14 July 1960 (document S/4389),

Appreciating the work of the Secretary-General and the support so readily and so speedily given to him by all Member States invited by him to give assistance,

Noting that as stated by the Secretary-General the arrival of the troops of the United Nations force in Leopoldville has already had a salutary effect,

Recognizing that an urgent need still exists to continue and to increase such efforts,

Considering that the complete restoration of law and order in the Republic of the Congo would effectively contribute to the maintenance of international peace and security,

Recognizing that the Security Council recommended the admission of the Republic of the Congo to membership in the United Nations as a unit,

1. *Calls upon the Government of Belgium to implement speedily the Security Council resolution of 14 July 1960, on the withdrawal of their troops and authorizes the Secretary-General to take all necessary action to this effect;*

2. *Requests all States to refrain from any action which might tend to impede the restoration of law and order and the exercise by the Government of Congo of its authority and also to refrain from any action which might undermine the territorial integrity and the political independence of the Republic of the Congo;*

3. *Commends the Secretary-General for the prompt action he has taken to carry out resolution S/4387 of the Security Council and his first report;*

4. *Invites the specialized agencies of the United Nations to render to the Secretary-General such assistance as he may require;*

5. *Requests the Secretary-General to report further to the Security Council as appropriate.*

³ U.N. doc. S/4405; adopted by the Council on July 21 (July 22 a.m.) by a vote of 11 to 0.

OAS Foreign Ministers To Consider Complaint by Venezuela

The Council of the Organization of American States met at Washington July 6 and 8 to consider a request of the Government of Venezuela that a meeting of the Organ of Consultation be convoked to take up its charge of aggression and intervention against the Government of the Dominican Republic. Following are two statements made before the Council by Ambassador John C. Dreier, U.S. Representative.

STATEMENT OF JULY 6

I have listened with the greatest attention to the speech of the Ambassador of Venezuela [Marcos Falcón-Briceño] in support of the request made by his Government that the Organ of Consultation be convoked under article 6 of the Rio Treaty to consider the charges of aggression and intervention by the Dominican Republic against the Government of Venezuela, culminating in the attempted assassination of the President of Venezuela [Romulo Betancourt] on July 24. May I say, Mr. Chairman, that this attempt, whatever its origin, is deplored and condemned by public opinion throughout the Americas.

Venezuela asks that these charges be considered and that the Organization of American States take the measures which it considers desirable in defense of the sovereignty of Venezuela and for the maintenance of peace and security of the continent.

I have also listened attentively to the statement made by the Ambassador of the Dominican Republic [Virgilio Díaz Ordóñez] in which he denies these charges.

My delegation believes that the charges brought by the Government of Venezuela call for serious consideration by the Organization of American States. The disturbed situation in the Caribbean has for more than a year created problems for all of the member states of the inter-American community. It is clear from the discussion here today, as well as from other evidence of public knowledge, that the situation continues to be disturbed and that the tensions which were the subject of consideration by the fifth meeting of Foreign Ministers in Santiago¹ have not been satisfac-

torily alleviated. On the contrary, in many respects they appear to be growing, and the case presented by Venezuela today is one evidence thereof.

My delegation looks forward to hearing from others and to giving further consideration to the views and information which are placed before the Council in regard to this matter. However, my Government is strongly of the belief that a positive attitude on behalf of the Organization of American States is essential in order to eliminate the interventionist tendencies that are evident and to restore conditions of international peace and security that will enable the American Republics to dedicate themselves more fully and effectively to the fundamental goals of economic and social progress under democratic institutions.

STATEMENT OF JULY 8

At the meeting of the Council on July 6 I stated that my Government was strongly of the belief that a positive attitude on behalf of the Organization of American States was essential in the face of the situation which has been brought to the attention of this body by the Government of Venezuela. The additional information which the representative of Venezuela submitted to the Council at that meeting has strengthened this conviction on behalf of my Government. It is evident that there are serious grounds for believing that the attempted assassination of the constitutionally and democratically elected Head of State of the Republic of Venezuela may have received stimulus and support from high authorities of another government. My Government, therefore, believes that the situation which we are considering at the request of Venezuela meets the requirements of article 6 of the Inter-American Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance and that the convocation of the Organ of Consultation under that treaty is called for.

The United States believes that this matter should be dealt with promptly and energetically by the Organization of American States. We favor the convocation of the Organ of Consultation at an early date and the immediate appointment by the Council, acting provisionally as Organ of Consultation, of a committee that will review the evidence and make a report on the basis of which the Foreign Ministers, meeting as

¹ BULLETIN of Sept. 7, 1959, p. 342.

Organ of Consultation, will be able to take the decisions they consider desirable in order to fulfill the purposes of the Treaty of Rio de Janeiro in conformity with the principles of the Organization of American States.²

OAS Calls Foreign Ministers Meeting To Consider Urgent Common Problems

*Statement by Ambassador John C. Dreier*³

The United States welcomes the initiative of the Government of Peru in requesting a Meeting of Consultation of Ministers of Foreign Affairs to consider broad problems of urgent and common concern to all the member governments of the Organization of American States. My delegation supports this proposal and is ready to vote for it at any time.

On July 8 the Council convoked a meeting of the Organ of Consultation under the Treaty of Rio de Janeiro to consider charges of aggression and intervention advanced by the Government of Venezuela. There are, in the opinion of my Government, other and very serious matters which also require the urgent consideration of the American governments at this time. These matters, although intimately related to specific situations in the Caribbean area, are such as to involve the fundamental principles of our regional system as suggested in the note⁴ submitted by the representative of Peru.

Outstanding among these matters is the growing evidence of the desire of the Soviet Union to intervene more directly in the affairs of this hemisphere. The threat of missile warfare made by Chairman Khrushchev on July 9 is but the most spectacular example of the effort of the Soviet Union to exert an increasing influence upon the relations of the American Republics.⁵

²The Council on July 8 by a vote of 19 to 0 agreed to convoke a Meeting of Consultation of Foreign Ministers and to appoint a committee to investigate the Venezuelan charges and report to the Foreign Ministers.

³Made before the Council of the Organization of American States on July 16 (press release 399). Ambassador Dreier is U.S. Representative on the Council.

⁴Not printed here.

⁵For background, see BULLETIN of July 25, 1960, p. 139.

Likewise challenging to the inter-American system is the action of the Government of Cuba in taking charges against the Government of the United States directly to the United Nations Security Council,⁶ disregarding the provisions of article 2 of the Inter-American Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance and article 20 of the charter of the Organization of American States, which obligate the member states to seek solutions through the regional organization. The United States would be glad to respond to the Cuban charges at the appropriate time.

In accordance with its well-known policy to support firmly the regional organization, which has on so many occasions demonstrated its usefulness and which has established a rule of law that is without parallel among a group of sovereign and independent nations, the United States fully endorses the thesis of the proposal made by Peru that a meeting of foreign ministers is at this time necessary and desirable to "preserve in full vigor the system created and maintained by the sovereign will of the community of American nations."⁷

Current U.N. Documents: A Selected Bibliography¹

Security Council

Letter Dated 24 May 1960 From the Permanent Representative of the United States of America to the Secretary-General. S/4325. May 24, 1960. 7 pp.

Letter Dated 10 June 1960 From the Chairman of the Inter-American Peace Committee Addressed to the Secretary-General. S/4337. June 17, 1960. 27 pp.

Letter Dated 21 June 1960 From the Permanent Representative of Israel to the President of the Security Council. S/4341. June 21, 1960. 2 pp.

Letter Dated 21 June 1960 From the Permanent Representative of Israel to the President of the Security Council. S/4342. June 21, 1960. 5 pp.

Cable Dated 23 June 1960 From the President of the Federal Government of Mali Addressed to the Secretary-General Concerning U.N. Membership. S/4347. June 23, 1960. 1 p.

⁶See p. 199.

⁷The Council on July 18 by a vote of 21 to 0 agreed to convoke a Meeting of Consultation of Foreign Ministers "to consider exigencies of continental solidarity, and defense of the regional system and of American democratic principles in the face of threats that might affect them."

¹Printed materials may be secured in the United States from the International Documents Service, Columbia University Press, 2960 Broadway, New York 27, N.Y. Other materials (mimeographed or processed documents) may be consulted at certain designated libraries in the United States.

Cable Dated 26 June 1960 From the President of the Malagasy Republic Addressed to the Secretary-General Concerning U.N. Membership. S/4352/Rev. 1. June 28, 1960. 1 p.

Cable Dated 26 June 1960 From the President of the Republic of Madagascar Addressed to the Secretary-General Concerning U.N. Membership. S/4352. June 27, 1960. 1 p.

Report of the Trusteeship Council to the Security Council on the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands Covering the Period From 6 August 1959 to 30 June 1960. S/4380. July 12, 1960. 56 pp.

Letter Dated 15 July 1960 From the Permanent Representative of the United States Addressed to the President of the Security Council Concerning Cuba. S/4388. July 15, 1960. 37 pp.

First Report by the Secretary-General on the Implementation of Security Council Resolution S/4387 of 14 July 1960. S/4389, July 18, 1960, 12 pp.; Add. 1, July 19, 1960, 1 p. Add. 2, July 19, 1960, 1 p. Add. 3, July 20, 1960, 1 p.

Trusteeship Council

Cameroons Under United Kingdom Administration. Supplementary information regarding developments subsequent to the preparation of the Administering Authority's report for 1958 to the General Assembly. T/1527. May 11, 1960. 8 pp.

Examination of the Annual Report on the Trust Territory of New Guinea for the Year Ended 30 June 1959. Observations of the World Health Organization. T/1528. May 12, 1960. 5 pp.

Report of the Administering Authority on the Process of Separation of the Administration of the Northern Cameroons From That of Nigeria. T/1530. May 16, 1960. 12 pp.

Dissemination of Information on the United Nations and the International Trusteeship System in Trust Territories. Report of the Secretary-General. T/1533. May 23, 1960. 15 pp.

Date of Independence of the Trust Territory of Somaliland Under Italian Administration. Report of the Administering Authority to the Trusteeship Council on the measures taken by the Government of Somalia in relation to General Assembly resolution 1418 (XIV). T/1534. May 24, 1960. 15 pp. and annexes.

Report of the United Nations Visiting Mission to Trust Territories in East Africa, 1960, on Tanganyika. T/1532, May 20, 1960, 111 pp.; and Annexes, T/1532/Add. 1, May 26, 1960. 8 pp.

Offers by Member States of Study and Training Facilities for Inhabitants of Trust Territories. Report of the Secretary-General. T/1535. May 27, 1960. 18 pp.

Visiting Mission to Trust Territories in East Africa, 1960. Report on Ruanda-Urundi. T/1538. June 3, 1960. 191 pp.

Revision of the Questionnaire Relating to Trust Territories. Tenth progress report of the Sub-Committee on the Questionnaire relating to Tanganyika. T/1539. June 6, 1960. 24 pp.

Examination of the Annual Report on the Trust Territory of Ruanda-Urundi for the Year 1958. Additional information supplied by the Administering Authority. T/1540. June 8, 1960. 38 pp.

Examination of the Annual Reports on the Trust Territory of Tanganyika Under United Kingdom Administration for the Years 1958 and 1959. Observations of the World Health Organization. T/1541. June 9, 1960. 7 pp.

TREATY INFORMATION

U.S. and Poland Conclude Claims Agreement

The United States and Poland signed at Washington on July 16 an agreement relating to claims by U.S. nationals against Poland. Following is a Department announcement, the text of the agreement, and an accompanying letter.

Press release 395 dated July 16

DEPARTMENT ANNOUNCEMENT

An agreement relating to claims by American nationals against Poland was signed on July 16 at Washington by Foy D. Kohler, Assistant Secretary of State for European Affairs, and Stanislaw Raczkowski, Minister Plenipotentiary, Financial Counselor, Embassy of the Polish People's Republic at Washington. The negotiations which led to the signing of the agreement began at Warsaw March 2, 1959,¹ and have continued variously there and at Washington.

The claims covered in the agreement arose out of the nationalization, appropriation, or other taking by the Polish Government of the property of American nationals. These claims must have been owned by American nationals continuously from the time their property was taken.

The agreement provides for a lump-sum payment of \$40 million to be made in 20 annual installments of \$2 million each beginning January 10, 1961.

Assets of Polish nationals which have been blocked in the United States since World War II will be released from blocking controls pursuant to the agreement.

Adjudication of claims against Poland will be handled by the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission of the United States. The Commission will announce the procedures for filing claims.

¹ BULLETIN of Mar. 16, 1959, p. 381.

TEXT OF AGREEMENT AND ANNEX

AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND THE GOVERNMENT OF THE POLISH PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC REGARDING CLAIMS OF NATIONALS OF THE UNITED STATES

The Government of the United States of America and the Government of the Polish People's Republic desiring to effect a settlement of claims of nationals of the United States against Poland and desiring to advance economic relations between the two countries,
Have agreed as follows:

Article 1

A. The Government of the Polish People's Republic, hereinafter referred to as the Government of Poland, agrees to pay, and the Government of the United States agrees to accept, the sum of \$40,000,000.00 United States currency in full settlement and discharge of all claims of nationals of the United States, whether natural or juridical persons, against the Government of Poland on account of the nationalization and other taking by Poland of property and of rights and interests in and with respect to property, which occurred on or before the entry into force of this Agreement.

B. Payment of the sum of \$40,000,000.00 by the Government of Poland shall be made to the Secretary of State of the United States in twenty annual installments of \$2,000,000.00 United States currency, each installment to be paid on the tenth day of January, commencing on the tenth day of January 1961.

Article 2

Claims to which reference is made in Article 1 and which are settled and discharged by this Agreement are claims of nationals of the United States for

(a) the nationalization or other taking by Poland of property and of rights and interests in and with respect to property;

(b) the appropriation or the loss of use or enjoyment of property under Polish laws, decrees or other measures limiting or restricting rights and interests in and with respect to property, it being understood that, for the purpose of this clause, the date of appropriation or the loss of use or enjoyment is the date on which such Polish laws, decrees or other measures were first applied to the property; and

(c) debts owed by enterprises which have been nationalized or taken by Poland and debts which were a charge upon property which has been nationalized, appropriated or otherwise taken by Poland.

Article 3

The amount paid to the Government of the United States under Article 1 of this Agreement shall be distributed in such manner and in accordance with such methods of distribution as may be adopted by the Government of the United States.

Article 4

After the entry into force of this Agreement the Government of the United States will neither present to the

Government of Poland nor espouse claims of nationals of the United States against the Government of Poland to which reference is made in Article 1 of this Agreement. In the event that such claims are presented directly by nationals of the United States to the Government of Poland, the Government of Poland will refer them to the Government of the United States.

Article 5

A. With a view to assisting the Government of the United States in its distribution among claimants of the sum to be paid by the Government of Poland, the Government of Poland will, upon the request of the Government of the United States, furnish such information or evidence, including details as to ownership and value of property and rights and interests in and with respect to property, as may be necessary or appropriate for that purpose and, in the event that such information or evidence is deemed insufficient, permit examination by representatives of the Government of the United States, to the extent allowed by Polish laws, of property which it is claimed has been nationalized or taken by Poland.

B. With a view to protecting the Government of Poland from the possible assertion through third countries, or otherwise, of claims settled by this Agreement, the Government of the United States will furnish to the Government of Poland copies of such formal statements of claims as may be made by claimants and copies of decisions with respect to the validity and amounts of claims.

C. With respect to each claim found to be valid by the Government of the United States, the Government of the United States will furnish to the Government of Poland original documents of title pertaining to the property nationalized or taken by Poland by which the claim was established, including securities of juridical persons owned by the claimant if all of the property of such juridical persons has been nationalized or taken by Poland. In the event that a claim is not based on such documents, the Government of the United States will furnish to the Government of Poland a release signed by the claimant.

D. Each Government will furnish to the other the information or render the assistance referred to in paragraphs A, B and C of this Article in accordance with procedures to be agreed upon by the two Governments.

Article 6

Within thirty days after the entry into force of this Agreement, the Government of the United States will release its blocking controls over all Polish property in the United States.

Article 7

The Annex to this Agreement is an integral part of this Agreement.

Article 8

The present Agreement shall enter into force on the date of signature.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the undersigned, being duly authorized thereto by their respective Governments, have signed the present Agreement.

DONE at Washington, in duplicate, in the English and Polish languages, both equally authentic, this 16th day of July, 1960.

For the Government of the United States of America :

FOY D. KOHLER

For the Government of the Polish People's Republic :

STANISLAW RACZKOWSKI

ANNEX

A. For the purpose of distribution by the Government of the United States of the sum to be paid by the Government of Poland, "claims of nationals of the United States" are rights and interests in and with respect to property nationalized, appropriated or otherwise taken by Poland which, from the date of such nationalization, appropriation or other taking to the date of entry into force of this Agreement, have been continuously owned, subject to the provisions of paragraphs B and C of this Annex,

(a) directly by natural persons who were nationals of the United States;

(b) directly by juridical persons organized under the laws of the United States or of a constituent State or other political entity thereof, of which fifty percent or more of the outstanding capital stock or proprietary interest was owned by nationals of the United States;

(c) directly by juridical persons organized under the laws of the United States or of a constituent State or other political entity thereof, of which fifty percent or more of the outstanding capital stock or proprietary interest was owned by natural persons who were nationals of the United States, directly, or indirectly through interests in one or more juridical persons of any nationality;

(d) indirectly by natural persons who were nationals of the United States or by juridical persons organized under the laws of the United States or of a constituent State or other political entity thereof, through interests in juridical persons organized under the laws of the United States or of a constituent State or other political entity thereof which are not included within category (b) or (c) above;

(e) indirectly by persons within category (a), (b) or (c) above through ownership of capital stock or direct proprietary interests in juridical persons organized under the laws of Poland, any part of whose property has been taken by Poland, or in juridical persons organized under the laws of Germany, a major part of whose property has been taken by Poland;

(f) indirectly by persons within category (d) above through ownership by juridical persons to which reference is made in the last clause thereof, of capital stock or direct proprietary interests in juridical persons organized under the laws of Poland, any part of whose property has been taken by Poland or in juridical persons organized under the laws of Germany, a major part of whose property has been taken by Poland and which have ceased their activities; or

(g) indirectly by persons within category (a), (b), (c) or (d) above through interests which collectively are substantial in amount, through any number of juridical

persons organized under the laws of any country, a substantial part of whose property has been taken by Poland, excepting, however, interests which are compensable through any other international agreement to which Poland is a party.

B. Juridical persons organized under the laws of the United States or of a constituent State or other political entity thereof which have been reorganized through judicial proceedings after their property or rights and interests in and with respect to property were nationalized or taken by Poland shall participate in the sum to be paid by the Government of Poland only to the extent that the outstanding capital stock or proprietary interest in such juridical persons was owned, at the time of such nationalization or other taking, by natural persons who were nationals of the United States, directly, or indirectly through interests in one or more juridical persons organized under the laws of the United States or of a constituent State or other political entity thereof.

C. Claims based in whole or in part on property acquired after the application of discriminatory German measures depriving or restricting rights of owners of such property shall participate in the sum to be paid by the Government of Poland only for the parts of such claims which are not based upon property acquired under such circumstances.

LETTER ON POLISH DOLLAR BONDS

JULY 16, 1960

EXCELLENCY: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this date which reads as follows:

"I have the honor to refer to the discussions held during the negotiations concerning the Agreement signed today between the Governments of the Polish People's Republic and the United States of America regarding claims of nationals of the United States.

"In connection with the interest expressed by the Government of the United States of America in the settlement of outstanding dollar bonds, issued or guaranteed by the Polish Government in the United States during the period 1919 to 1939, I have the honor to inform you that the Polish Government confirms its intention to settle the problem of this bonded indebtedness by direct talks with American bondholders or their representatives.

"Accept, Excellency, the assurances of my highest consideration."

I have the honor to inform you that my Government has taken note of the statement quoted above.

Accept, Excellency, the assurances of my highest consideration.

For the Secretary of State:

FOY D. KOHLER
Assistant Secretary of State
for European Affairs

His Excellency
STANISLAW RACZKOWSKI,
Minister Plenipotentiary,
Financial Counselor,
Embassy of the Polish People's Republic.

Educational Exchange Agreement Signed by U.S. and Uruguay

Press release 412 dated July 23

The United States and Uruguay have agreed to establish an educational exchange program under the provisions of Public Law 584, 79th Congress, the Fulbright Act. The executive agreement resulted from an exchange of notes at Montevideo on July 23.

Under the terms of the agreement \$300,000 in Uruguayan currency belonging to the United States will be made available to finance educational exchanges between the two countries. It is anticipated that approximately \$100,000 will be expended annually under this program. The U.S. Government obtained the Uruguayan currency as the result of the sale of surplus agricultural commodities to Uruguay. It is expected that additional funds will be made available as needed to finance the program indefinitely.

The program will enable Uruguayan students, teachers, and professors to come to the United States to study, lecture, or carry out advanced research at institutions of learning. In exchange U.S. citizens will be able to carry out similar projects at schools in Uruguay. A binational board will be established in Uruguay to administer the program.

Uruguay is the eighth Latin American country to sign an educational exchange agreement with the United States. Such agreements are currently in force between the United States and 39 other countries.

Current Actions

MULTILATERAL

Telecommunications

Telegraph regulations (Geneva revision, 1958) annexed to the international telecommunication convention of December 22, 1952 (TIAS 3266), with appendixes and final protocol. Done at Geneva November 29, 1958. Entered into force January 1, 1960. TIAS 4390.

Notifications of approval: Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, May 24, 1960; Gambia, Nigeria, and Sierra Leone, June 1, 1960.

BILATERAL

Canada

Agreement amending the agreement for cooperation concerning civil uses of atomic energy of June 15, 1955, as

amended (TIAS 3304, 3771, and 4271). Signed at Washington June 11, 1960.

Entered into force: July 14, 1960.

China

Agreement amending the agreement for cooperation concerning civil uses of atomic energy of July 18, 1955, as amended (TIAS 3307 and 4176). Signed at Washington June 11, 1960.

Entered into force: July 15, 1960.

Haiti

Agreement for the loan of a U.S. Navy net tender to Haiti.

Effected by exchange of notes at Port-au-Prince July 8, 1960. Entered into force July 8, 1960.

Norway

Agreement relating to a shipbuilding program for the Norwegian Navy. Effected by exchange of notes at Oslo July 6, 1960. Entered into force July 6, 1960.

Philippines

Agreement amending the agreement for cooperation concerning civil uses of atomic energy of July 27, 1955 (TIAS 3316). Signed at Washington June 11, 1960.

Entered into force: July 15, 1960.

Poland

Agreement, with annex, providing for settlement of certain claims of nationals of the United States against Poland, and exchange of notes. Signed at Washington July 16, 1960. Entered into force July 16, 1960.

Surplus agricultural commodities agreement under title I of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, as amended (68 Stat. 455; 7 U.S.C. 1701-1709), with exchanges of notes. Signed at Washington July 21, 1960. Entered into force July 21, 1960.

Agreement amending the surplus agricultural commodities agreements of June 7, 1957, as amended (TIAS 3839, 3878, 3973, and 4243), February 15, 1958, as amended (TIAS 3991, 4046, and 4243), and June 10, 1959, as amended (TIAS 4245, 4288, and 4415). Effected by exchange of notes at Washington July 21, 1960. Entered into force July 21, 1960.

Portugal

Agreement amending the agreement for cooperation concerning civil uses of atomic energy of July 21, 1955, as amended (TIAS 3317 and 3899). Signed at Washington June 11, 1960.

Entered into force: July 19, 1960.

Viet-Nam

Agreement amending the agricultural commodities agreement of October 16, 1959, as amended (TIAS 4351 and 4422). Effected by exchange of notes at Saigon June 30, 1960. Entered into force June 30, 1960.

DEPARTMENT AND FOREIGN SERVICE

Recess Appointments

The President on July 21 appointed Christian M. Ravndal to be Ambassador to Czechoslovakia. (For biographic details, see Department of State press release 405 dated July 21.)

The President on July 18 appointed Henry S. Villard to be Ambassador to the Federation of Mali. (For biographic details, see Department of State press release 402 dated July 18.)

Designations

J. Robert Fluker as Special Assistant to the Under Secretary for Communist Economic Affairs, effective July 11.

William E. Riley as Director, U.S. Operations Mission, Chile, effective July 17. (For biographic details, see Department of State press release 400 dated July 18.)

PUBLICATIONS

Recent Releases

For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C. Address requests direct to the Superintendent of Documents, except in the case of free publications, which may be obtained from the Department of State.

World Health Organization—Additional Regulations Amending Regulations No. 1 (1948). TIAS 4409. 15 pp. 10¢.

Adopted by the Ninth World Health Assembly at Geneva May 21, 1956. Entered into force January 1, 1958.

Mutual Defense Assistance—Loan of Additional Vessel to the Republic of Korea. TIAS 4411. 2 pp. 5¢.

Agreement between the United States of America and the Republic of Korea. Exchange of notes—Signed at Seoul October 22, 1959, and January 29, 1960. Entered into force January 29, 1960.

International Sanitary Regulations—Additional Regulations Amending Regulations No. 2—Certificate of Vaccination Against Smallpox. TIAS 4420. 5 pp. 5¢.

Adopted by the Ninth World Health Assembly at Geneva May 23, 1956. Entered into force October 1, 1956.

Health and Sanitation—Cooperative Program in Brazil. TIAS 4424. 4 pp. 5¢.

Agreement between the United States of America and Brazil, extending and supplementing agreements of January 7 and February 8, 1955, and March 14, 1942, as amended and extended. Exchange of notes—Signed at

Rio de Janeiro December 31, 1959. Entered into force December 31, 1959.

Surplus Agricultural Commodities. TIAS 4426. 5 pp. 5¢.

Agreement between the United States of America and Pakistan, supplementing agreement of November 26, 1958, as amended. Signed at Dacca January 28, 1960. Entered into force January 28, 1960. With exchange of notes.

Military Advisory Mission to Brazil. TIAS 4427. 3 pp. 5¢.

Agreement between the United States of America and Brazil, amending agreement of July 29, 1948, as amended and extended. Exchange of notes—Dated at Rio de Janeiro June 9 and 17, 1959. Entered into force June 17, 1959.

Check List of Department of State Press Releases: July 18–24

Press releases may be obtained from the Office of News, Department of State, Washington 25, D.C.

Releases issued prior to July 18 which appear in this issue of the BULLETIN are Nos. 394 of July 15 and 395 and 399 of July 16.

No.	Date	Subject
*400	7/18	Riley designated director, USOM, Chile (biographic details).
401	7/18	Reply to Soviet note of July 15 on RB-47.
*402	7/18	Villard appointed Ambassador to Federation of Mali (biographic details).
†403	7/20	Statement on Soviet note concerning Polaris.
†404	7/21	P.L. 480 agreement with Poland.
*405	7/21	Ravndal appointed Ambassador to Czechoslovakia (biographic details).
406	7/21	Reply to Soviet note of July 13 on alleged buzzing of Soviet ships.
*407	7/21	Cultural exchange (Viet-Nam).
*408	7/21	Davis: Soviet allegations on presence of U.S. troops in Congo (combined with No. 410).
*409	7/21	Herter: situation in the Congo (combined with No. 410).
410	7/21	Herter: news conference.
411	7/22	Soviet diplomat declared <i>persona non grata</i> .
412	7/23	Agreement on exchange program with Uruguay.
413	7/23	Summary of U.S. support for U.N. military assistance to Congo.

*Not printed.

†Held for a later issue of the BULLETIN.

August 3, 1960

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